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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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## "NOTHING TO ARBITRATE"

WEAVERS HURL CAPITALIST SLOGAN AT WOOLEN TRUST.

Massachusetts Arbitration Board Turned Down Again—A Meddlesome Preacher Gets in the Way of the Strikers and Is Somewhat Jarred—Pins His Whiskers on Church Door.

Fitchburg, Mass., May 16.—The executive committee of the weavers' unions have received an invitation from the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, through Secretary Supple in person, to hold a conference with members of the board of managers of the American Woollen Company in the hope of settling the question at the Fitchburg Worsted and Beoli Mills.

As the Providence strikers have agreed that no conference shall be held unless all mills where there is a strike on are represented, the offer was declined with thanks. The action of the committee was endorsed at a mass meeting of weavers of the Fitchburg Worsted Mills last night.

It was announced at the meetings that the company had offered certain amounts of back wages and bonuses to some of the weavers if they would go to their looms. The meeting by a unanimous vote decided to reject all offers of this nature and to continue the contest.

### A MEDDLESOME PREACHER.

Providence, R. I., May 16.—In the mass meeting of the striking weavers on Olneyville square Tuesday evening some of the speakers spoke with sarcasm and evident resentment of the stand recently taken by a meddlesome preacher named Rev. W. A. Gardner in relation to a movement to bring about a conference independent of the strike committee. Yesterday there was posted on the Tabernacle building in Olneyville square a typewritten white in the nature of a reply from Rev. Mr. Gardner. It was as follows:

"At the mass meeting, held in Olneyville square, under the auspices of the committee for the striking weavers, to demonstrate that the committee is managing this strike to the satisfaction of the weavers, the specially invited guest, Rev. W. A. Gardner, was present. The meeting, from the committee's point of view, that is, that the only way to settle this question is to abolish the two-loom weaving on fancies, and the only people to do it is this committee, was a success, and from the satisfaction manifested by the various speakers because of their success in hurrying the American Woollen Company, it would seem as though they expected the company to get on their knees to this committee."

"But the indictment of Rev. W. A. Gardner was not refuted. It was denied; but that is not proof. It was sneered at; but that is not evidence. It was referred to with sarcastic insinuations, but that does not disprove the indictment. The committee stood up and told of its own honesty, integrity and ability. One speaker in particular gloried in the injury they have inflicted upon the American Woollen Company. But some came anywhere near proving the indictment untrue. Unfortunately for the committee and the weavers as a whole, some of the speakers went out of their way to say smart things, which afforded a passing pleasure to a few, who glory in the fact that they own no church of creed."

"It gives me pleasure to again say to the striking weavers, that my criticism of the committee as such is not directed against the weavers or their interests. I have found many of my people, especially the English people (who are neither cowards nor idiots), who are much pleased with the committee's work in its persistent attack upon the company and calling its Treasurer names, repeatedly vilifying the company as such for refusing to settle on a basis of fairness to both parties, and refusing to interfere in their off-called meetings because of the fact that several who do not agree with the committee, have dared to speak their minds, have been hooted, insulted and all but literally thrown out bodily. And I have a perfect right to speak for my people, and shall continue to speak, whether this committee likes it or not."

"I declare that the men, who spoke about 'sky-pilot caring more for heaven and the hereafter, and willing to bind his people to their hovel condition here rather than to better their present condition,' did not speak the truth regarding the said invited guest. My reputation in Olneyville is nothing but for fair play along such lines. I allowed Mr. Kroll of Boston to speak that no one should accuse me of unfairness or one-sidedness. Labor has its rights; so has the other fellow. And I say here, that were it not for my record in Olneyville this committee could have excuse for the cowardly liberty taken with my name and attitude at the mass meeting. But I have contended for the rights of both parties. My people know as the community in general knows, that my interest in the things that make man's lot a happier one now, are second to no man in the community. This committee not only failed to prove that by indictment against it as untrue, but also gave

me no invitation to defend myself until the meeting was over and I had taken a car down town.

"I wish to ask this committee if the weavers and strikers are satisfied, how did it happen that while the same mass meeting was being held, another one was being held by the loomfixers, and I understand some weavers also in a hall nearby. It was not mentioned. Now gentlemen, I have no word against your character. But I believe you do not possess all the wisdom or sense of the gods, nor do I claim to. You certainly have put up a stiff fight. The company made an unpardonable blunder (we in Olneyville think), in the lockout; and the sinews of war, coming from people interested, in the independent mills, have made it possible for you to wage so successful an industrial war. From your own argument, it would seem unfortunate if all you could do in the end was to allow to weavers to return at reduced wages. But your conduct as a committee in spending so much time in blowing about what you have done and are going to do is unseemly, unnecessary and unprofitable, and has placed you on such bitter terms with the company that if you have half the courage you manifest, they would not settle with you committee on your terms, until they faced starvation or bankruptcy."

"Is it your sole object to cripple the company? Do you dare to ask every weaver the question: Shall we settle this question on any other basis? The people interested in the independent companies sit back and put in their money to push the strike. Why? Some of our smart ones of the committee, or anyone else, tell us why."

"How long is it since a local mill made the same mistake that was made at the Weybosset? And why do you suppose they changed their work; because they were so very considerate of their help, or was it because they were not strong enough to fight? Which was it?"

"The condition the weavers are fighting is as much the result of their own choosing as that of the company's policy. They know that there is a great deal of the light-weight fancy work which runs better than some plain work. Today there are weavers who are working two-loom fancy work. It ought to be said that the company has no right to expect such work as was protested against. But that was an exception and not the rule. It is common sense that the company can't afford to make poor cloth, for it loses from three to five times the amount the weaver loses on such work. There is a limit on two looms, and the company and the weaver now realize it as never before."

"Most of the weavers feel that the company should make some concession along the line of providing for the weaver when on very poor work, and in guaranteeing something in regard to two-loom work on fancies. Both have rights which this committee is bound to respect, if they hope to settle anything, and I repeat in closing: that unless this noisy committee can give better reason than they gave me last evening, I shall go right on working in the interest of my people trying to secure an adjustment in spite of them."

"Respectfully,"

"W. A. GARDNER."

Last evening there was a meeting of the executive board of the strikers. In relation to the statement from Rev. W. A. Gardner, Anthony McDonald spoke in behalf of the board, and he said that no effort by outsiders of whatever position in life, will make any difference now. He said: "Earlier in the trouble it might have had some effect, but it is different now. We hold a good, strong, strategic position, and are not going to give it up because of any such interference."

He was asked how long, in his judgment, the trouble will continue, and he replied: "Until the American Woollen Company agrees to have the work done on a decent basis. It is for the company to say how long it can stand continuance of this struggle and allow orders to slip away to the other people. Our people are now pretty well employed, and we continue this fight indefinitely. There is no time limit on it, and no outsider can upset it from our present position."

### STRIKE FOR SHORTER HOURS.

A new strike, and one with unique features, was started in Pittsburgh Thursday. It is that of the Pop Bottlers' local, No. 275, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The men say they are obliged to work fourteen hours a day, and they want their working time reduced to ten hours. Their pay now is \$2 a day for fourteen hours, and they claim to be willing to work ten hours a day for the same rate. While working fourteen hours a day, they claim, they are allowed but half an hour for dinner, which time they think ought also to be extended. The bottle washers, who also belong to the organization, are the only ones to demand more pay, insisting that they be given \$9, instead of \$7 a week.

The men employed in only one shop went out yesterday, and last night it was stated at the headquarters of the organization, in Hibernian hall, on Wyle avenue, that the men in at least two more shops would strike today. A mass meeting of the members of the association is to be held in Hibernian hall tomorrow night, when it will be decided what further steps shall be closed down. The workmen claim that the action of their employers in forcing them to work fourteen hours a day is a criminal offense in Pennsylvania, and that they have called the attention of the local state factory inspector to the matter. The particular reason they give for going on strike now is that the hot weather is coming on, when there would be a great demand for soft drink and therefore a still greater draft upon their strength.

## FAKIRS DUPED.

JOKER DISCOVERED IN THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Lawyers Say the Measure Actually Opens the Ports—A. F. of L. Men Say They Have Received a Baked Clay Brick—Will Appeal to Roosevelt.

Washington, May 14.—It now looks as though a joker were slipped into the Chinese Exclusion bill, with the effect of not only nullifying all the exclusion provisions of the law, but of actually opening American ports to the free admission of thousands and probably hundreds of thousands of Chinese.

The "labor" interests that were clamoring to get the anti-Chinese bill passed, openly claim that they have been duped, and they have engaged legal counsel to advise them as to future steps. Some ugly charges are being made in this connection, and it is predicted that when the full facts become generally known several influential Senators and Representatives will be called on for explanations.

There was considerable opposition to the passage of the anti-Chinese law and a final agreement was only reached after a prolonged fight. The House passed a bill providing for the extension of the existing laws, but this was amended in the Senate so that the extension of the laws should be for two years only. This was done in order to cover the period up to the expiration of the treaty of December 8, 1894, which expires in December, 1904. There was a long wrangle over this point in the conference committee, until one day a report was brought in and adopted by both Houses. The bill as agreed to contained this clause: "The existing laws prohibiting and regulating the coming of Chinese persons, . . . are hereby re-enacted as if extended and continued so far as the same are not inconsistent with treaty obligations." This is the joker. After December 8, 1904, the existing laws will be in conflict with the treaty obligations of this country with China, so that after that date there will be no obstacle to the entrance of all the Chinese hordes that may present themselves.

The treaty with China of 1894, which gave power to this country to exclude Chinese, was to run for twenty years, provided notice of a desire to abrogate it were not filed by one side or the other within six months of the expiration of the first ten years. Former Secretary Foster, who is the counsel of the Chinese Government in the United States, has given notice that at the proper time he will file a request for the abrogation of this instrument, so that it will become null and void after December 8, 1904. There will then be in force the treaties with China of 1858 and 1880. The new law for the exclusion of Chinese will then be effective only in so far as it does not conflict with those treaties. The treaty of 1858 gives to Chinese subjects the privileges enjoyed by the citizens of the most favored nation. This was somewhat curtailed by the treaty of 1880. This provides that when, "in the opinion of the Government of the United States, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States affects, or threatens to affect, the interests of that country, the Government of the United States may regulate, limit, or suspend such coming, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The elimination or suspension shall be reasonable and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, other classes not being included in the limitation. Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as teachers, students, merchants or from curiosity, together with their body and household servants, and Chinese laborers who are now in and come of their own free will and accord, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges and immunities and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nations."

The treaty as above quoted, in the opinion of the attorneys who have been looking into the matter, will stand as the law after December, 1904, provided Congress does not in the meantime provide otherwise. The insertion of the clause "not inconsistent with treaty obligations" will have the effect of admitting countless numbers of Chinese if they care to take advantage of their opportunity. In order to become eligible for admission it is only necessary for a Chinaman to present papers showing him to be a citizen or subject of some government other than China. In this way the hordes of yellowmen residing in Hong Kong that are British subjects are as much entitled to entry here as an Englishman, German, or Frenchman. There is no telling how far the law will apply. It is even claimed that the law fails in its purpose to exclude from the United States such subjects of China as are in the Philippine Islands. The attempt to exclude these Chinese is said to be in violation of the Burlingame Treaty, which is held to be still in force.

To say that the A. F. of L. men who have been watching the Chinese legislation here are a disgusted lot is putting it mildly. One of them said to-day, "When we first discovered the joker we thought we had been gold bricked. But after we looked into it further we found that we had not even secured a gold brick; we got a piece of common baked clay." Representatives of the Seamen's Union of the Pacific slope and of the A. F. of L. employed the firm of Ralston & Shidons of this city to analyze the law and furnish a report upon its scope. The opinion of the attorneys is substantially as set forth above. It is not known what the A. F. of L. men will do, appeal to the President most likely. The legislative fizzle has already been called to the attention of President Roosevelt.

## FRENCH ELECTIONS.

First Official Returns of the Class Conscious Socialist Vote.

"Le Socialiste," of Paris, official organ of the French Socialist Labor Party (Parti Ouvrier Français), with date of the 4th instant, brings the first reliable and official returns of the vote polled by bona fide Socialism at the general elections that took place in France on last April 27th for deputies to the Chamber. The returns show that the party, which the Jaures-Milleraud combination said was going to be wiped out, comes out gloriously.

With 275 districts, in which the P. O. F. and its allied organizations forming the "United Revolutionary Socialists" had no organization, yet to be heard from, the vote foots up to 333,794. Besides this there were polled 34,372 by revolutionary socialist bodies not yet affiliated with the organization of the "United Revolutionary Socialists." In the localities where these as yet unattached bodies had candidates, there were no opposition candidates set up by the "United Revolutionary Socialists" organization.

Of the candidates of the "United Revolutionary Socialists" 5 were elected. They are: Thivier, in the Department of Allier (Montlucon), Sembat, Dejeante, Vaillant and Contant in the Department of Seine (Paris, St. Denis and Sceaux). Re-balls were to be held in 3 places: In the 2d of Montlucon, where Constant polled 6,128 votes; in Issoudun (Indre), where Dufour polled 5,595 votes; and in Grenoble (Isere), where Zevras polled 9,908 votes.

One candidate of the as yet not-attached bodies, Bourvier, was elected in Chalon-sur-Saone, Department of Saone and Loire.

The National Council sums up the situation in these words: "Despite the crisis that the Socialist Movement is traversing thanks to the ministerial movement, despite calumnies and manoeuvres carried on to an unheard of extent, the Party remains unshaken. As to its vote, the falling off recorded in some places is compensated by gains in other places. The Socialist army rests on the positions it held before through the struggle they have undergone."

## NEGROES AS ARTISANS.

They Are Rapidly Entering the Trades.

For the last six years Atlanta University has conducted, through its annual negro conferences, a series of studies upon certain aspects of the negro problems. Graduates of Atlanta, Fisk, and Howard Universities, Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, and of many other schools have co-operated in this movement. The results, put into pamphlet form, have been widely quoted. The first investigation, in 1896, took up the "Mortality of Negroes in Cities." The following years the studies were:

1897—Social and physical condition of negroes in cities.

1898—Some efforts of negroes for social betterment.

1899—The negro in business.

1900—The college-bred negro.

1901—The negro common school.

This year the Seventh Atlanta Negro Conference will be held on May 27 at Atlanta University, and will take up the subject of "The Negro Artisan." The census of 1890 gave 172,970 negroes in the manufacturing and mechanical industries throughout the United States, but this includes many unskilled laborers and omits many artisans like miners and barbers. The figures for 1900 are not yet available, but they will show a great increase in all kinds. The investigation by the Atlanta Conference includes a personal canvass of some 2,000 negro artisans, a study of general conditions in 300 different cities and towns, a canvass of all the international tradeunions and local assemblies, and a study of the opinions of employers, and tabulated returns from industrial schools. Especially will light be thrown on the attitude of the trades-unions. There are in the United States 98 national unions. In 34 of these there are negro members; but in most cases there are very few. Nearly all the unions with no negro members refuse to receive negroes; some by open discrimination, as in the case of the locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, electrical workers, and boiler makers, while others exclude them silently. The American Federation of Labor, with which most of these organizations are affiliated, have taken ground for "fair play" toward negroes, and the union movement has greatly extended among them in the last ten years.

Among the speakers at the Seventh Atlanta Conference, where this question will be discussed, will be Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, President J. G. Merrill of Fisk University, Major R. R. Moton of Hampton Institute, William Benson of the Dixie Industrial Company, President Bunstead and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois of Atlanta, and a representative of the American Federation of Labor.

stantially as set forth above. It is not known what the A. F. of L. men will do, appeal to the President most likely. The legislative fizzle has already been called to the attention of President Roosevelt.

The feeling against the Chinese is very strong among the workers of the Pacific slope, and it was largely on account of this sentiment that the passage of some bill was forced at this session. How the Western representatives allowed themselves to be fooled by the report of the conference committee is a source of much wonder, for they were supposed to be especially keen and alive to this legislation.

## SWEDISH STRIKE ENDS.

RIKSDAG, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL FAVOR GENERAL SUFFRAGE.

Over 200,000 Men Had Gone Out To Enforce Demand For The Ballot—A Lucid Account of The Preliminary Factors In The Work.

Stockholm, Sweden, May 17.—The action of both chambers of the Riksdag being favorable to universal suffrage, the labor leaders have decided to end the strike at 6 o'clock this evening, and the 200,000 men who went out will then resume work.

SWEDEN'S SUFFRAGE STRUGGLE (By Victor Fuanke, Editor of "Arbetaren.")

As I suppose at least some of the readers of THE PEOPLE would take an interest in what is now going on in Sweden, I will here give a short account from the Swedish papers of the latest happenings there in connection with the question of the workingmen's demand for universal suffrage.

On the 10th of April, this year, the Social Democratic Party, of Sweden, met in a labor congress in Stockholm, to decide what measures should be taken in order to secure the vote for the people. Already at a preceding convention of party representatives it had been decided that, when the Riksdag took up the matter as brought by the party's representatives in that body, the workers should, if necessary, go out in a general strike, to give weight to the demands made by their representatives in the Riksdag.

At the said congress, which lasted three days, up to April 12th, 135 delegates from all parts of Sweden were present, and the following proclamation was issued:

"The party congress has, in view of a situation when the Swedish government and Riksdag seem to have in mind to ignore or confuse the question of general suffrage—this question which is vital to the whole nation—made itself acquainted with the investigations that have taken place concerning the opinion that exists among the organized workers in the matter of pressing measures, also concerning the result of the collection of a general strike fund. The congress concludes that, as it seems probable that still more powerful pressure will have to be required in order to secure for the people its whole right, that continued energetic preparations for an extensive general strike will be necessary, both through further collection for the strike fund, and through further extension and strengthening of the labor organizations. But at this moment the congress calls on the Swedish workers, and all other citizens interested in the solution of the suffrage problem to show the ones in power, through the means of repeated meetings and demonstrations, more plainly than ever before that the working class has tired of waiting any farther for its so long denied citizen rights. These demonstrations of the people, that shall be conducted and kept in order by the officers of the labor communes (the federation of labor unions at each city or town in Sweden goes by that name), will be commenced on Sunday, April 20, and shall thereafter be repeated at least every Sunday, until the report of the suffrage question of the constitutional committee of the Riksdag is known."

"The 1st of May this year shall, in view of the dominating importance to the workers of Sweden of the suffrage question, everywhere be made a holiday and devoted to demonstrations for the universal suffrage. As soon as the constitutional committee has said its word, these demonstration meetings shall be held every evening. When the Riksdag commences to handle the suffrage question, the demonstrations shall, everywhere where possible, be enlarged through the suspension of work, particularly so in the cities and larger industrial centres, where such a suspension of work can be considered to have any effect as a coercive measure."

"The congress calls upon the workers that are going to demonstrate for their rights, everywhere to keep themselves within the limits of law and order. Thereby the congress expects that those just and peaceful demonstrations will not be hindered or molested, and emphasizes strongly the responsibility of the authorities in such cases. In order to arrange this movement of the people in concert with the executive committee of the party, the congress appoints a committee of five. The congress expresses its certain hope that the organized workers, conscious of the great importance, not only to themselves, but to the nation, in its entirety, of the solution of the question, will now develop all the power that they possess in order to make the pressure upon those in the possession of power as effective as possible."

The first "demonstration Sunday," April 20th, came. Everywhere in the country it passed in great order, except in the capital, Stockholm. There the authorities had entirely lost their heads. Instead of allowing the great masses of workers that were returning home after a highly successful meeting, to pass on their way on a certain route to the "People's House" (a kind of labor lyce-

um), where it was decided that the demonstration should end, the police authorities attacked the demonstrators in a most brutal way with their sabres; the police on horseback made "charges" upon the compact masses, and a most indescribable disorder was created. Many people of different classes of society were ill-treated, and a howl of discontent went up in the press the following day from all sides, only a few conservative and reactionary papers making a faint attempt to defend the police. None had been killed, but about 70 persons had been placed under arrest, of which, however, almost one half were very soon released.

All this gave a decided "lift" to the movement all over the country, but particularly in the capital, where, when the "second suffrage demonstration Sunday," April 27th, had passed, Hjalmar Branting, the Social Democratic representative in the Riksdag, could write the following day in the paper, of which he is also the head editor:

"TRIUMPH!"

"What the 20th of April gained, the 27th of April has, through its quietness, confirmed. The right of demonstration has been regained for the capital, and it has been used for the first time in favor of the universal suffrage in such a way that it can hardly be exceeded in point of magnitude and numbers, going hand in hand with cool and composed self-restraint."

"How all the happy expectations of our enemies of the accident in one way or another came to nothing! And how the two anxious 'middle of the road crusaders' had to state that the 'league boys' (ill reputed gatherings of half grown disorderly youths), their feared ghost were completely out of the play, as the labor masses marched along, conscious of their duty to their own great cause! A more beautiful victory for our organization work has hardly been experienced before on the political field than this mass review on the streets of the capital of 30,000 to 40,000 demonstrators for the universal suffrage."

"It was against these same peaceful gatherings that the police sabres were swung eight days ago, with disorder and arrests as a consequence. The workers of Stockholm could not show any plainer to the whole of society, that what then happened was not THEIR fault, but that the whole responsibility therefore fell upon a wrong system, which, however, to the good of all of us, at its first application, fell because of its own brutality."

"But still another feature of the demonstration yesterday should be stated here. In last week's struggle against the sabre regime, the liberal opinion among the classes above the line (the ones that possess the suffrage), has been a considerable help to the workers. Yesterday that alliance was underscored in the most beautiful way through the joining of the educated classes with the demonstration parade of workingmen. Students, professors, and other intellectuals marched for the first time in a greater number side by side with the sons of labor, for the holy sake of justice and freedom."

"The flood of the universal suffrage is coming, the labor movement is swelling out to a movement of the people. Spring asserts itself in nature, spring also asserts itself in this Swedish society of ours."

"H. B.—G."

The May Day demonstrations were also of a great magnitude, in spite of a snowy, rainy, and ugly weather, that reigned everywhere. Thanks to the help of the radicals and "intellectuals," it may be that the people of Sweden will at last get the universal suffrage. If they get it, then the workers will find that they still have to face the real fight against capitalism. And perhaps they will find that the organization to conduct that fight has yet to be founded. The love of compromise of the Social Democratic leaders is, in my opinion, a poor warrant for their party's soundness as a party of the working class.

## NEGRO IS A MENACE.

So Says Preacher Who Wants More Funds.

In an impassioned appeal before the general assembly of the Presbyterian church now in session at the Fifth Avenue Church, for increased support to the freedmen's board, Rev. Dr. John M. MacGonigle, of St. Augustine, Fla., predicted dire things to the nation unless more money was forthcoming for the support of the work of his church among the negroes. Dr. MacGonigle said that some churches in the south were doing more harm than good because the ministers of these churches on one Sunday tried to lure the colored men into the church by pictures of a lazy heaven, and on the next tried to drive them into the church by pictures of a roasting hell. The best negro, ethically, today, said Dr. MacGonigle in conclusion, was the Roman Catholic or the Presbyterian negro, for the reason that the Roman Catholic Church, with its imposing ritual, reached their sensual and superstitious natures, and thus satisfies their lust for show, and because of the church's rigid regulations it was able to keep them in line continually. As for the Presbyterian negro, the reason for his being of a better standard was due entirely to the fact that the bond for them to keep out of debt and to remain out of politics. Dr. MacGonigle then offered an amendment to the report of the committee directing the commissioners to urge the churches in their presbyteries to increase their contributions for the work of the freedmen by 50 per cent.

## WEST-SIDE TENEMENTS.

THEY ARE AMONG THE WORST IN THE CITY.

Frightful Conditions Of the "Homes" Of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Assembly Districts—A Block With 636 Families and Only One Bath Tub.

Advance sheets of the forthcoming quarterly issue of Federation, the organ of the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations in New York City, contain a paper by the Executive Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw, in regard to the sociological conditions of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Assembly Districts, as disclosed by the Federation's investigations. This paper is illustrated by elaborate charts and maps. These districts lie in the region between Thirtieth and Forty-sixth Street, Seventh and Twelfth Avenues. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has already used the data collected in its successful appeal for three municipal bathhouses. One of these will be at Fortieth Street and Ninth Avenue, and the Federation supplied the Association with proof that this is an admirable West-Side location. The Riverside Association baths provide for the Nineteenth Assembly district tenement people; and the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Assembly districts are supplied by special equipments in Hartley House and West-Side Neighborhood House, as results of the Federation's earliest inquiry. The Fortieth Street municipal bath-house will care for the Thirteenth Assembly District. Within ten blocks immediately adjacent to it are 54 families with bath-tubs and 3,983 without. One block, with 636 families, has only a single bath-tub among its tenement-house people. Dr. Laidlaw says that no better site for the municipal bath-house could have been chosen.

The rents paid in each block, the number of rooms in each tenement, the number of rooms with outside windows, the bath, toilet, and water-supply accommodations, and the cleanliness of the tenements are all indicated by charts. The amount of rent paid was not ascertained in this canvass as in large a proportion of the families as usual, but the other housing information is quite full.

Six thousand three hundred and sixty-nine families out of 13,657 live in 3 rooms or less, and only 2,457 have more than 4 rooms. The average is 3.7 rooms to a family. Among the Italians it is 3.2, among the negroes 3.4 rooms.

There are 50,648 rooms in the apartments, and 17,051 of these have no outside windows.

The total number of private baths is 557; there are 21 families with access to a hallbath; and 13,070 tenement families are without bathing facilities. There are but three bath-tubs among 501 Italian families, and the Austrians and Poles have none at all.

Two thousand one hundred and twenty-four families have a private toilet; 4,015 hall toilets, and 7,518 only yard or basement toilets, sanitary conditions which invite both physical and moral pestilence.

One hundred and seventy-one families are without water-supply; 1,458 secure water from the ground floor; and only 2,290 have hot and cold water in their rooms. It is little wonder, therefore, that only 3,284 families are reported as cleanly. The facilities for cleanliness are not at hand. The tenement conditions are the worst the Federation has anywhere encountered.

The figures of the various nationalities are classified by the birthplace or color of the mother, as in all of the Federation's work.

The American-white mothers and the colored number together 7,452, and there are 8,993 mothers born outside the United States. The two districts are therefore, 54.7 per cent. foreign, when tabulated by the mother's birthplace. The Federal census gives the foreign-born in the Eleventh as 33.4 per cent., and in the Thirteenth as 33.6 per cent.

The colored families include some West Indian negroes, but these were not separately tabulated.

Thirty-five nationalities were found. The leading nationalities in order are American, Irish, German, colored, Italian, English, French, Scotch, Russian, and Swedish, excluding from the list all nationalities with under one hundred families.

The particular nationalities whose conditions need study and attention are the colored, the Italians, and the Swedes and Swiss. Directors of the families of each of these nationalities can be found in the Federation's office, and also of all others.

The district is 52 per cent. Roman Catholic, 3 per cent. Hebrew, and 45 per cent. Protestant. The leading Protestant communions are Episcopal, which includes 1,296 families; Baptist, 938; Presbyterian, 729; Methodist, 691; African Methodist, 231; and Congregationalist, 180. All other communions number less than one hundred families. There are thirty-six branches of religious belief in the districts.

Of the Roman Catholic families only 900 are without a church home, or slightly over 11 per cent., but of the Protest-

(Continued on Page 6.)



## AN ADDRESS

To the Workmen of Minneapolis; Machinists Especially.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 1, 1902.  
The machinists' craft of this city is represented by two separate organizations, viz.: The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance (S. T. & L. A.), and the International Association of Machinists (I. A. of M.).

These two bodies embrace entirely different principles, and consequently different methods. The S. T. & L. A. recognizes the necessity of political action for the betterment of conditions, while the I. A. of M. seems to hold the idea that no such thing is necessary. The S. T. & L. A. holds, that to gain direct advantage to labor it is necessary that all classes of labor be recognized, while the I. A. of M. holds aloof from that proposition by clinging to a pure and simple craft organization.

As a result of these differences there is considerable friction between the two, which evinces itself readily, as can be shown by the glaring misrepresentation circulated by the I. A. of M. about the S. T. & L. A.

It is the object of this article to expose these to the honest masses of workmen who are unacquainted with the facts in the case.

We may classify these falsehoods under three heads:

1st. That the S. T. & L. A. objects to shorter hours.  
2d. That the S. T. & L. A. scabbed at the Twin City Iron Works, and  
3d. That the S. T. & L. A. were responsible for the machinists' defeat in the strike of 1901.

In order to get at these properly it will be necessary to revert to the history of their organization.

There was a call made by one John Swift to the machinists of Minneapolis to meet for the purpose of organizing themselves, and consequently a large number met at the Boston Block in January, 1899. Among these was a St. Paul delegation who had come to assist Swift in carrying the meeting in favor of an I. A. of M. organization.

But those present proved Swift to be too slow, for after a great deal of discussion, showing the relative merits of the two organizations, the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the S. T. & L. A., so that charter was ordered.

The one great argument which these "fakirs" held out in favor of an I. A. of M. charter was that there was one I. A. of M. organization in St. Paul, and that there should be no different kind of organization within the close proximity of nine miles.

But right here one of these who pretended to represent labor showed his consistency and displayed his interest (?) in the machinists' welfare by presenting the I. A. of M. charter at the close of the meeting, and asking for signers!

So certain had been of their ability to mislead the meeting into the I. A. of M. that he had his charter all ready, and so disgruntled was he at their failure that, before the close of the meeting, we found him trying to divide the craft against itself.

Already his motto had changed from "Organize yourselves for your own benefit" to "Organize yourselves to smash the union already effected."

Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel; but surely, thou art never seen in the I. A. of M. He got no signers, as those present who had not already joined the S. T. & L. A. were not sufficiently interested in unions to join anything.

This tack was followed up without success for about a year, when he succeeded in prejudicing enough of the non-union element against us to issue an I. A. of M. charter—a rival body, not nine miles away, but right amongst us. The brotherhood of labor! Pie! Better say "labor fakirs."

The I. A. of M., having become a fact, must do something to make itself felt, so here is its record:

The Twin City Iron Works is a member of the National Metal Trades Association, and the I. A. of M. goes after that concern to get the agreement between the two enforced. They got it. They asked a nine an hour day, and they got nine and a half hours' pay, and they got their overtime cut from one and one-half to one and one-quarter time, until 10 o'clock p. m., which covers practically all the overtime worked, except an occasional break-down job, which doesn't average ten hours' a year to each man.

We of the S. T. & L. A. wouldn't stand to have our overtime cut in two, nor would we be bound by an agreement to which we were not a party. So we took a decided stand against that overtime schedule.

In the meantime one of their members, John Whips, by name, had gone over to St. Paul to report to the I. A. of M. there of their success (?) here, and the closing comment of his report was, "and there wasn't any Socialism in it, either."

Truly spoken, but little did he know of the power of the Socialists to break their schedule, and we have no reason to believe that he went over to St. Paul after the S. T. & L. A. had forced the Twin City Iron Works to give the one and a half time overtime to make such report, and say, with the demeanor of a whipped cur: "There was Socialism in it!"

This brings us down to the strike of May 20, 1901. Now, for several months prior to this event we heard lively rumors; but let one of our members approach an I. A. of M. member and ask him about it, he would get no information. This same Whips was Secretary of the I. A. of M. and, as a matter of course, we were interested in the strike which was to be, so an official in our union approached him and asked what the demands were to be. Whips answered: "Oh, we'll make 'em strong enough so we can come down," and that was all the information our member could obtain.

But all along the I. A. of M. members

made it strong and clear that this was to be an I. A. of M. strike, and no one else would have anything to say about it.

And far and wide they repeated that those who failed to help them would be out of a job when they won.

They took the position that the S. T. & L. A. members would have either to abandon their union or their jobs, yet all their projects were kept strictly secret.

Things continued thus until May 18, the Saturday preceding the Monday they were "going to go out unless our demands are granted," as they said.

We called a special meeting for that night, and resolved to draw up and present demands to the Twin City Iron Works, which was the only shop in Minneapolis where we had sufficient numerical strength to make such action advisable. These demands were for a nine-hour day with pay for ten hours' work, and a committee was elected to wait upon the company.

Now, please bear in mind that all along we had been treated by the I. A. of M. as a body not worthy of consideration.

Our meeting adjourned about 10 o'clock, having heard nothing of the I. A. of M., but some few of our members lingering about headquarters shortly afterward, were accosted by a fellow who said he was a delegate from the I. A. of M. with a communication for the S. T. & L. A.

With that he handed us a scrap of brown paper, upon which was written: "A strike is on. Guide yourselves accordingly."

This bore no lodge stamp, and we were quite at a loss to know whether to regard it as an insult or a joke. However, considering the seriousness of the situation, we decided to order a special at once, and sent back a communication saying: "You have ignored us too long; we have been forced to take independent action."

Our strike committee waited on the officers of the Twin City Iron Works, and presented OUR demands early Monday morning. They were refused.

The situation was discussed at some length, and our committee was soon able to understand that that firm well knew of the existence of two unions in their shop, both from the previous difficulty about the overtime, and the actions of the I. A. of M. members about the shop.

Here the company thought they saw a chance to gain advantage of the situation and tried to induce our members to go to work. We, however, curtly informed them that, while the I. A. of M. did not embody our principles, we were a class-conscious body, and knew that their defeat meant worse conditions for us, and refused to work unless OUR schedule was granted.

We intimated, however, that we would be willing to have a conference of three committees, representing the company, the I. A. of M., and ourselves, and a day was set for us to meet at the office of the company.

Scarcely had we reached the street when on every hand we heard word passed along that "the Socialists are scabbing at the Twin City."

One of our members was informed by the president of the I. A. of M., Oscar Anderson, that "seven firms had already signed their demands," and by night they would have taken them all into camp.

The next day "more had signed" but "some still remained," and so these various lies were passed around from day to day, in order to more completely dupe their rank and file and prejudice the people at large against us.

Going to the office of the Twin City on the day set for conference, we were informed by Superintendent Briggs that the I. A. of M. Secretary, this aforementioned Whips, had refused a conference, blankly saying that, "When the employers are ready to grant OUR demands, they know MY address, and can notify ME of the fact." So far as a conference, where the S. T. & L. A. was represented, that was out of the question altogether.

Is it clear to you, now? The crushing of our union was of more consequence to these fakir misleaders of the I. A. of M. than the betterment of the workers' condition.

Meanwhile we had gained the information that the strike for "the betterment (?) of conditions, so far as Minneapolis was concerned, was on in the jobbing shops of Minneapolis alone. This fully aroused us to the fact that THEIR strike was only one, as before stated, to compel US to abandon OUR union, and pay tribute to the fakirs or abandon our jobs.

We have an organization which IS an organization: which stands for workmen's rights, and the downfall of the capitalist system, robbery, wages and profit.

We stayed out in this wage-earners' farce till May 28, and seeing the trouble no nearer an end than on the 20th, we returned to work after having notified the I. A. of M. that OUR strike, which was made on our OWN demands, was off.

The I. A. of M. "strike" still continued, and on June 4, when we were in session at our assembly hall, a committee of the I. A. of M. called and presented us with a communication from that body, asking us to "reconsider our action" and quit work again. "In case we win," they said, "we will guarantee to you the same rights and shop privileges that we get." They also said they would grant us the strike benefits of \$4 and \$6 per week, although it was a well-known fact that they had no funds with which to pay their own members.

Now, after having become thoroughly convinced that that case was hopeless, they come to seek the aid of those whom all along they had ignored, whom they were really out on strike against, and had treated as not being worthy of consideration. And for what purpose?

The facts we have already mentioned are sufficient to show any fair-minded person that their object had been our crushing, and seeing themselves hopelessly defeated by their questionable tactics, which embittered the Employers' Association against them, they now sought our aid to that end.

And now, far and wide, the I. A. of M. gives public utterance to these wifful misstatements, but are careful to avoid the Socialists when so doing, and their

utterings are louder and louder as the distance from the seat of action increases.

Fellow wage-earners: We are content to rest our case, and let you be judge and jury. We have shown you that we believe in shorter hours, for we have always voted with the Party which stands for them, the Socialist Labor Party; and we went on a strike to secure them on our demands of 1901. We have shown you that we did NOT scab at the Twin City Iron Works, because OUR organization was the original machinists' union in Minneapolis, and we struck when it so decided, and returned to work at its decision. And why should we be asked to govern ourselves according to the dictation of a body whose original object was our destruction? Even if this had not been so, who shall decide which body shall govern the other, so long as they do not harmonize? And where has the I. A. of M. any charter granting it autocratic government over the S. T. & L. A.?

And we have shown you that the I. A. of M. defeated itself, as indeed could not be helped, where labor and capital engage in an economic struggle. As the president of the S. P. Railroad once said, "Put a dollar on the shelf, leave it for a year, and when you go for it you will find the dollar; but put a workman on the shelf for a year—you will return to find his skeleton."

There is one place where the power of capital can be overthrown, but that is where the I. A. of M. member never strikes. That is at the ballot box. His family needn't starve while he is striking here, and when a majority strikes right, labor will get the full product of its toil and economic struggles will be at an end. Let us strike.

Minneapolis Machinists of L. A. No. 3, S. T. & L. A. (Seal appended.)

### MAY DAY IN WILNA.

A Russian Labor Demonstration Described By an Eye-Witness.

Wilna, May 5.—It has been customary for the Russian workmen to parade on the 1st of May for some years, thus declaring their rights as workmen. But hitherto it had been done in quiet places where they considered themselves safe from the clutches of the tyrant. But this year it had been decided and arranged to celebrate the international holiday in the center of the city, on German street, the most popular thoroughfare in the city of Wilna. The police, however, anticipated it, and evidently were informed as to the day, place, and hour, no doubt by some spy, who are here in multitudes.

Most of the factories and shops were shut and the workmen, who quit work of their own accord, were promenading the streets. All day long the streets were full of workmen, mounted police and Cossacks and police on foot. This street is near a square, and it was arranged that one group of workmen was to gather on another street, and two others on the other two streets facing the square. All four groups were to advance to the square together, each man waving a flag, and shouting "hurrah."

Unfortunately the arrangements were not carried out. One of the divisions, the one in Hebrew street, became restless waiting for the others to arrive. Finally, believing that the other divisions had failed to start, they started alone, waving their flags and shouting. Immediately they were attacked by a troop of mounted Cossacks and police. The flag bearer was beaten unconscious; others were arrested and beaten. The mounted police then started to check the other divisions, whom they met and dispersed, arresting many. All evening the Governor and the Polizeimeister kept their police and Cossacks busy all over the city, hunting, arresting, and beating people.

They arrested people on the slightest pretext, so that many citizens out on their own business landed in the station-house. To describe the bloody scene is impossible. Nothing could be seen but "nagialkas" falling on whom they might. The nagialka is a club made of rope, lead, and wire. Many heads were split. The comrade who was caught with the flag, and who had been beaten unconscious, was taken to the station-house in a cab. He was laid on the floor, and all the way there the four Cossacks who were guarding him, kicked him brutally. He was kept in the station-house all night, and this morning died in the hospital almost as soon as he was brought there. One other comrade is dying. The others will probably be released tomorrow. They were going to flog all whom they had arrested, but since the affair had ended fatally, they forebore for fear of a public outburst.

The police know well that the death of our two comrades will create two thousand others. They cannot stop Socialism by killing one or ten. Ever since, the workmen of Wilna are more determined and ready to demonstrate their rights, regardless of the police and their nagialkas. The project of arranging another demonstration was even considered by some.

R. ASCH.

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## 78 CENTS A DAY.

Yet the Official Organ of the Miners Bows and Scrapes Before Operators.

The following horrible picture of mine conditions is taken from the "United Mine Workers' Journal," and shows not only the low level to which the miners have sunk, but also the nature of the men that are leading them:—

### THE REASON.

Figures growing out of the contemplated strike of the mine workers are, overpowering in their size, and they go to show that if the tie-up eventuates it will be the greatest industrial conflict of the new century.

A tabulated statement of each of the eight anthracite districts, the number of collieries, number of employees and the wages for each full working day is as follows:

Total number of collieries	357
Involved	145,827
Total number of employees	3,000,000
Railroad men and others affected	30,000
Total daily wages of miners	\$188,500
Total monthly wages	3,000,000
Total earnings last year of 194 working days	36,323,000
Number of tons of coal mined per month (average)	5,000,000
Total tons mined during the year (approximate)	55,000,000

The above was taken from the report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics, and the figures are much more correct than the usual statistics. They are not absolutely correct, but they are nearly so, as the number of employees varies daily. What do these figures tell? They tell a story that justifies any and all peaceful means to better the conditions of the Mine Workers. There are, as will be seen by the figures, 145,827 mine workers. Their daily pay equals \$188,500—or a little over \$1.28 per day per man. These 145,827 mine workers earned \$36,323,000 last year. That means that they were paid a trifle over \$248 for their year's work. There are generally 313 working days in a year. These men worked 194 days last year. That is, they averaged \$1.28 per day for 194 days last year.

That means that their daily wage averaged a trifle over 79 cents a day for a year. They asked a hoggarly 10 per cent advance upon that 79 cents, which, if granted, their daily wage would average 86 cents during the year. Most of the mine workers' families live in a company house. Few, if any of these houses, originally cost \$250. The monthly rent runs from \$3 to \$8. Take it at the lowest figure—\$3—and the yearly rent amounts to \$36. Then there is the "company" doctor. That is, the company selects a physician and all men employed by it must pay that doctor willy nilly. At the lowest possible figure that means each man must pay \$6 per year for a doctor he may not need and whom he does not use, if he needs a physician. Then he must buy oil amounting at least to one gallon per month at a cost of 40 cents per gallon. Then comes the powder. Powder is used almost exclusively in mining coal. The mine inspectors reported that there were used during the year 1900, 1,237,180 kegs of powder in the anthracite region. The average price of a keg of powder is \$1.75 the total amount paid for powder was then \$2,165,065. That sum divided among the 145,795 employees shows that the powder bill for each averaged over \$14. Strike then a balance on these four things:

Yearly earnings	\$248
Rent	\$36
Oil	5
Powder	14
Doctor	6
	\$61

Which would leave \$187 for food, clothes, tools, shoes, church. That is to say, that they had a little over \$15 for each month for living expenses. According to the report of R. G. Dun & Co., the great commercial agency, necessities of life which cost \$72.45 on July 1, 1897, cost December, 1901, \$103.37, an increase of about 34 per cent. The same articles cost to-day, according to the same authority, \$109.26. Since 1897 the miners have had an increase of 10 per cent in wages. But be it remembered that the prices quoted in Dun's are those where competition is free. There is no competition in a mining town. There is a store owned by the company—you pay their prices or quit work. These prices range from 5 to 100 per cent higher than in adjoining towns where there is competition. The miners were given 10 per cent advance. Immediately the goods in the store were advanced to double that amount. Where coal is mined by the car each car was made more than 10 per cent larger. Where it is mined by the ton an elaborate system was put in vogue to offset the 10 per cent advance. The companies claim twenty-eight hundred for a ton. Each hundred of those twenty-eight are given 132 pounds, so that the miner gives 3,136 pounds for a ton. They claim they pay on an average of 70 cents for their ton. They pay on an average of 70 cents for 3,136 pounds, or a little over 44 cents for a legal ton, subject in the final analysis to the whims, malice and incompetence of a creature called the "dock boss." This boss has a bell at his elbow, and every time it rings a luckless miner has 500 pounds taken from his car. It is not a matter of record that any of these bell-ringers' arms are atrophied from lack of use. It is clearly within the bounds of truth to say that between the bell-ringer and the "ton" the companies get 40 per cent of their coal mined free. Take the report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics for 1900 there were 4,374 men lost their lives in the preceding ten years. The same authority shows that one man out of 200 were killed every year. During the year 1900 there were 411 fatal accidents and 1,057 non-fatal accidents, which would mean that there were over 10,000 men injured in the preceding ten years. All of these accidents maimed or crippled the unfortunate men receiving them. The risk of the American soldier in the Spanish war is but a trifle compared to the daily risk of the anthracite mine worker. The miners ask for an advance. Are the companies able to give it? From all external accounts they are. Each railroad owning anthracite mines, according to the financial reports from Wall street has increased its profits, surplus and dividends. With the exception of the Reading and the Lehigh, all paid big dividends during the panic of 1893—the Lackawanna, the Delaware & Hudson, the Erie, the New Jersey Central in particular have been mentioned. The same reports show that the Reading, the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley are exceedingly prosperous. The coal trade journals have teemed with reports of the prosperity of the coal operators. Official after official has had his salary increased. President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, got an increase of \$10,000 per year upon his salary. The pitiful wages of the miners are shown best in contrast, as it would take the yearly wages of forty of them to pay the increase in Mr. Truesdale's salary. The mine workers asked for a modest share of the prosperity. Their requests were couched in respectful language. They sent their most conservative men to voice the request. They did nothing rash or precipitately. They placed their claims before the Civic Federation. They met the operators and discussed the matter fairly and dispassionately. Meeting no success there they offered to submit their claims to the judgment of honorable men. For forty-four days they have sought peaceful means to secure that which they are more than entitled. Their representatives were met unfrankly. The efforts of their leaders were rebuffed. Their offer for arbitration was repelled with brusqueness and acerbity. Even then they did not enter upon the strike as they were empowered to do, but left an honorable chance for the operators to recede from their wrong position. Every daily paper that has commented editorially upon the issue applauds President Mitchell and condemns the operators. Therefore a test was made on Monday, and the mine workers responded to a man. Over 140,000 men do not enter upon an industrial war without deep and well-founded grievances. All who examine the mine workers' side affirm that there are justice and moderation in their demands. Right wins when they win, and as they enter upon this momentous struggle they carry with them the hearty good will of a tremendous majority of American citizens.

WANT MINERS TO INCORPORATE  
Operators Would Have Them in Chancery Then.

John Mitchell announces that the miners' demands on the operators, denial of which led to the strike, are these:

Recognition of the union.  
Advance of 5 per cent, in the contract price for mining coal.

Eight hours a day's labor, instead of ten, with no diminution of wages.  
That 2,240 pounds shall constitute a ton, to be weighed when possible under the supervision of the miners.

Establishment of a minimum wage scale in the anthracite fields similar to the one that exists in the bituminous fields.

There is a well established belief that if the first three of these five demands had been conceded to the other, two would have been abandoned by the miners. There is also a well ascertained belief that a recognition of the union could have been easily obtained. The operators declare that they are and have been willing to recognize the union—if it would put itself in such shape that they could hit it when they liked.

Much that is contended for in the fifth demand is involved in the demand for recognition. Under such recognition is the making of a contract on terms mutually agreed upon for a given period of time. Such a contract exists between the miners and operators of the bituminous regions. The miners of the anthracite fields declare that their operators refuse to meet this demand for recognition. The operators declare that they have not, but have demanded on their side that the union should be incorporated before recognition was accorded it.

In this is the point of difference. The operators say that if they recognized the union as at present constituted, they would be dealing with an irresponsible body that could not hold or force to the fulfillment of a contract or pledge that it had entered into. That at present the union desires to force them into an agreement which, because of their responsibility and visible property, they would be bound to, while the party of the second part, being wholly irresponsible, could slip out from under it or abandon their obligations deliberately entered into whatever, in their opinion, it seemed to their advantage to do so. The operators therefore say, "Incorporate yourselves, put yourselves into the position where we are, so that we can deal with an entity and not a shadow, and we will recognize your union and enter into contracts which shall be equally binding on both."

This was the first rock the Civic Federation with Mark Hanna at its head struck in its efforts at interposition. The operators were willing to recognize an incorporeal union; the miners were not willing to incorporate their union. The operators say that they want to deal with a body whose contract obligations can be enforced and that the union wants to be in a position to enforce the contract on the operators and, at will, avoid their own obligations.

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## FREEING IRELAND.

Artemus Ward Among the Fenians Applies to the Present Day Irish Agitation.

Now that the Irish League is to free Ireland once more—at so much per free—for which purpose two delegates are at present touring this country, the publication of the following skit by Artemus Ward is not untimely.

To Home, April 1886.

The Fenians convened in our town the other night, and took steps toward freein Ireland. They met into the Town Hall, and by the kind invite of my naber, Mr. Mulrooney O'Shaughnessy, whose ancestors at least must have Irish blood in their veins, I went over.

The Town Hall was jam-full of people, mostly Irish, citizens, and the enthusiasm was immense. They cheer'd everybody and everything. They cheer'd me.

"Hurroo for Ward! Hurroo!" They were all good nabers of mine, and I answered in a pleasant tone, "All right boys, all right. Mavoreen, och hone, aron, Coosha macree!"

These Irish remarks bein' received with great applause, I added, "Mushler! mushler!"

"Good! good!" cried Captain Spingler, who desires the Irish vote for county clerk; "that's firs' rate."

"You see what I'm driving at, don't you, Cap?" I said.

"Certainly."

"Well, I answered, 'I'm very glad you do, because I don't.'"

This made the Fenians larf, and they said, "Walk up onto the speaker's platform, sir."

The speeches was red hot agin England, and fir iron beel, and it was resolved to free Ireland at once. But it was much desirable before freein her that a large quantity of funds should be raised. And, like the gen'rous souls as they was, funds was lib'rally contributed. Then arose a excitin discussion as to which head center they should send 'em to—O'Mahony or McRoberts. There was great excitement over this, but it was finally resolved to send half to one and half to 'tother.

Then Mr. Finnigan rose and said, "We have here to-night some citizens of American birth, from whom we should be glad to hear. Of whom we have heard with speechless joy to hear from a man whose name towers high in the zoological and wax finger world—from whose pearly lips—"

Says I, "Go slow, Finny, go slow."

"We wish to hear," continued Mr. Finnigan, moderatin his stile summut, "from our townsman, Mr. Ward."

I beg'd to be declined, but it wain't no use. I rose amid a perfect uproar of applause.

I said we had convened there in a meetin, as it were, it or rather in a body, as I've said, in re'frence to Ireland. If I knew my own hart, every one of us there, both grate and small, had an impulse flowin in his bosom. "and consequently," I added, we "will stick to it similar and in accordance there with, as long as a spark of manhood, or the peple at large. That's the kind of man I be!"

Squire Thaxter interrupted me. The Squire feels the wrongs of Ireland deeply, on accounts of havin once courted the widder of a Irish gentleman who had lingered in a loathsum dunjin in Dublin,



## KANGAROO "CLEVERNESS"

## A Laughable Demonstration of It That Defeats the Purpose For Which It Was Intended.

The Socialist party of Hartford, Conn., must be entertaining one of the many Social Democratic reverends to judge from the character of the leaflets that party is circulating there. The leaflets are gotten up in the style of the religious tract and are evidently intended to lure the unwary into reading about "Socialism," and thus help along the Kangaroo scheme of yanking the social revolution in by the back door. These tracts are circulated on Sunday mornings among the church goers by the atheistic "alte genossen" who think it a clever scheme to copy the church methods.

These tracts up to date have had an effect the reverse of that intended. Earnest men regard them as an indication of craftiness that is to be despised and contemned. Others regard them as symptoms of weakness, declaring that a party that is compelled to resort to such measures must be weak in principle. All agree that men, workmen, must be caught by something far superior to bird lime.

Some samples of the "tracts" are here-with appended:

## "HOW TO WIN SOULS TO CHRIST"

"A Missionary Tract for Christian Endeavorers."

"J. Pierpont Morgan receives \$266 per minute in cold cash for his labor. Carnegie the same size lump of dough. That beats Captain Kidd and Jesse James out and out. The whole world is their paymaster, which explains the mystery. We can only say they are lucky dogs and hope by next year to report their wages raised to \$400 per minute if the Lord of trusts is willing. We cannot thank those men, those dear comrades of ours in Christ sufficiently for the past service they have rendered humanity. They have proven to the most stupid that money is our only salvation. We are therefore at the beck and nod of the man who's got gold and silver. It required centuries for us to learn that \$200 per minute is one of the best cures for smallpox known among men. What weak and sinful men we are without the aid of \$200 per m. We need thee every hour. Great men like Tolstoi and Christ who rule the universe have decreed that the meek shall inherit the earth and every laboring man receive \$100 per 4 hours drudgery while J. P. M. gets his \$200 per m. possibly. Poverty is the unpardonable sin. The wages of sin is death, which accounts for the frequent deaths of poor white trash. Low wages create odious crime. Never let your light shine before men for less than \$400 per 4 hours blazing. Hide it under a bushel. Love's labor is called a crime against nature by those working for a fee. \$200 per m. has got an awful big muscle. Business is business and the Holy Bible is a great help in this fight between Capital and Labor. Let us prove from scripture what God is, where he is and what he is. The Bible says our body is God's holy temple and considering we are inside the temple, we must be God himself. Please remember that dear brethren and sistren. All other Gods and temples are counterfeit. To drink whiskey, smoke cigarettes, cuss like a madwoman, etc., is to defile the temple. God is everywhere, so are men, which goes to prove that God is man and man is God. Now what's the difference unless it is for business purposes? It looks as though the \$200 per minute man was going to work a great change in the arguments of the classes against the poverty stricken masses on the subject of morality. What is sin? Sin is a man wearing clothes all tattered and torn instead of Prince Henry of Prussia's elegant attire. Let all men stop laboring. To labor is to tear our clothing, therefore it is sinful to labor. If we can avoid sin by ceasing to labor, then it becomes the duty of Christian Endeavorers to advocate the cessation of labor so that all laboring men can join the church society and become pure, holy and undefiled just the same as other fairy see's. Christ, the carpenter, had a holy passion for the good of humanity and he championed the cause of labor against the powers of darkness. It is marvellous how the world worships a laboring man in the abstract but not the concrete. Christ claimed to be the like, the truth and the way of the world, but only a few can understand."

## "WIRELESS TELEGRAPH MESSAGE FROM ST. PETER."

"Heart to Heart Talks With Your Pastor. How Common People May Enter the Kingdom of Heaven."

"The Key to Heaven is \$100 per day and four hours of hard work. Please put that in your pipe. I'll paid and over-worked laborer, you've no objections to a cool hundred per day for four hours' services, have you? Pardon the question. We know the answer. If you want to see some fun, vote for what you want in the ranks of the Socialist Party. Socialist principles will put the Key to Heaven in every laborer's hand; then, your dear pastor, you may proceed to elevate the human race up to your own ideal standard of purity and excellence if you wish. Boycott Dems. and Reps. they are unfair; they are down on the labor man. Their daily injunctions against the unions prove it. Being too parsimonious, the Reps., Dems. or Prohibs. will never give us the Key to Heaven."

"Southern cotton mills depend upon the labor of 12-year-old children to quite an extent. What lovely parents they must have! No man can afford to be good to himself, family or country, for less than \$100 per day. Millionaire clubs have gained the whole world, but they have lost their souls. Churches speak to an attentive ocean of living gods Sunday, and hold secret sessions the other six days with Mr. Satan. Do you see? Trusts are going to teach people who lay gold eggs some very disagreeable lessons. They will slash the wages, smash the unions, hire scabs or convicts, and raise the prices of beef and wheat."

"Better be a Socialist and with the Socialists stand ere it be too late. Boy Brigades and G. A. R. men with clipped pensions, do you feel real patriotic this eve? Remember, your lives would be more precious in the Lord's sight at \$100 per day than \$15 per month. Princely valaries breed royal families and loyal citizens, while the reverse breeds what Teddy dreads, disorder, turbulence, and a nation of sneak thieves on every step of the ladder. Armed with \$100 per day, lazy, ignorant, indolent people can purchase truth from the lips of the wise, intelligent, and more active people. Or if the ignorant be diligently inclined, they can search at the fountain head for information in some of the Carnegie libraries at the close of their four hours' services rednered to high-toned society. W. C. T. U. people think a man is safer from drink if they rob him of all but five cents. Socialists believe that \$100 per day would beat the Keeley Cure, while five cents has sent many a man to Sheol. Although people stifle with religion, the Y. M. C. A. anticipates the possible necessity of shooting the gospel into unbelievers with Mauser rifles, never dreaming they could kill off the people with kindness at the rate of \$100 per day ever so much easier."

"For popularity, be a Christian; but if you love Truth, be a Socialist, read Socialism, talk Socialism, and vote for Socialism and \$100 per day. A religion that nets the pulpits \$10,000 is valuable from one standpoint, but the religion that will carry \$100 per day to every soul in the pew is more valuable from all standpoints. It may seem large, but 'tis a mere trifle compared to the bold faced robbery of billions of dollars from the people by the perfect gentleman, Cecil Rhodes and his pals in Parliament."

"ADJURATION."

"O! Men at Washington, D. C., whose lives are more valuable than the lives of other men by reason of a larger salary attached to their autonomy! How would you like to win a crown of glory averting the world-wide strike by a new schedule of wages? \$100 daily is sufficient unto the day thereof to admit the recipient through the pearly gates of Heaven. The descent to hell is dead easy without any spandulicks."

"Capitalism is a worse foe than Mor-  
the first develops hatred, while the latter enlarges the field of love-making, and Christ says: 'Love each other.' Condemning the homicidal tendencies of the age, capital goes to work and kills millions of people, the fruit of monogamic matrimony. Society must bear the blame for these wife murders as well as the individual. Polygamists may be love-chests, but the New York Journals prove Satan never conceived a blazer lie. It is the Mammon worship and demon-like thirst for great wealth that ruins every

"PRAYER."

"May the good Lord bless and preserve you all in this world and the world to come when dumb beastly men have risen high above the low animal plane of a capitalist system of society which forces all of us to play part devil and part angel. We ask it for Christ's sake."

"AMEN."

## "NEW TEMPERANCE TRACT FOR TEMPERANCE WORKERS."

"How to Win the Temperance Cause."

"Be not overcome by evil, but overcome evil by good. Let us be honest and fight capitalism, which is the mainspring of intemperance and its whole train of evils. If you take away the poor man's whiskey you will increase the hireling's wages threefold! Never! for the unwritten law of capitalism unmercifully decrees: 'buy cheap and sell dear.' Capital hath scoured the fag ends of the earth to save the money and kill the man. America is flooded with pauperized labor which brings more disease and debased appetites than can be attributed to the drinking of lager beer or alcohol. If prohibitionists honestly and truly desire the abolition of distilled damnation and the inauguration of the brotherhood of man, let them re-olve to overcome our devilish capitalism and thereby secure temperance in all things according to scripture. Intelligent workmen are weary of the oft-repeated insult that liquor is to blame for all their contemptible degradation and debasement. Satan never conceived a blazer lie. It is the Mammon worship and demon-like thirst for great wealth that ruins every

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priority, for, God is love, and the spawn of love is immortal. The produce of hate gives us insanity and dread diseases, which blooming idiots greatly deplore. That's all."

"Thus endeth the Scripture lesson with apologies for the Scripture, s'il vous plait."

"The destruction of the poor is their poverty."

"Typical May Day."

"Its Instructive Celebration in Lynn."

Lynn, Mass., May 7.—District Alliance, No. 19, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, held its May Day Celebration at Union Square, Thursday evening, May 1. It was attended by an audience of about 300.

Walter Deans, of Lynn, presided, and made a brief address on the woolen weavers' strike which has been going on for the last three months against the American Woolen company to abolish the two-loom system, which strike is being conducted by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

He then introduced John A. Henley, district organizer of District Alliance, No. 19, who spoke as follows:

"The first day of May is the true Labor Day, that in no way resembles the bogus 'Labor Day' of another season of the year, granted by politicians in order to dupe the working class into continuing the capitalist system, and celebrated in a frivolous and irrelevant manner, wholly unworthy of the great class it ignominiously fails to honor."

"May Day is the day of the working class. It is a day set aside by the Socialist congress held in Paris, France, in 1890, and is celebrated by all class-conscious workmen throughout the world who have set it aside as a day on which they shall simultaneously meet and consider the means to overthrow the capitalist system and the inauguration of the Socialist republic."

"The American Federation of Labor is not a labor organization at all, but is an auxiliary of the capitalist class, with Mark Hanna as president, and Sam Gompers as vice president to guide the working class to their doom on the political and economic fields."

"There cannot be any solidarity of the working class whose organization is based upon the principle that capital and labor are brothers, and that capital is entitled to its share and labor to its 'fair' share. There cannot be any identity of interest between fleecer and fleeced, and the robber and the robbed. The condition of the working class cannot be improved so long as capitalism predominates. The labor legislation which the fakir prates about, which he is to get from some politician whose tool he is in every election, is of no value to the workers, as any law that interferences with the capitalist class is declared unconstitutional whenever the law is detrimental to its material interests."

"The working class desires to do anything for itself, it must organize under the banner of the working class,—the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party."

The next speaker was Michael T. Berry, of Haverhill, candidate for governor at the last election, who spoke in part as follows:

"The best contribution that I may offer you this evening in commemoration of the International Labor Day is to review the various stages through which the working class has gone."

He then showed the various forms of trades' unions that the workmen have been organized into in the shoe industry from the Cordwainers to the present Boot and Shoe Workers' union. He said that all of those organizations were built to fight the capitalist class when capitalism was young, but they are now controlled by labor fakirs, whom Mark Hanna called his "labor lieutenants," and are now incompetent to serve the working class in any way whatever, with the tremendous development that has taken place in the capitalist system of production."

He said that the American Federation of Labor was no more of a labor organization than was the police force, or the militia, which shot and clubbed the working class when they came out on strike, as was evidenced by the late Boston teamsters strike, and also the several strikes that have taken place under the management of the American Federation of Labor."

He next took up the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, and told of John F. Tobin and Horace M. Eaton and the stand they took in the matter of labor unions. He showed instances where the wages of the above shoeworkers were reduced through the Boot and Shoe Workers' union stamp policy; also mentioned certain clauses in the agreement of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union with the manufacturers, showing that if the strikers do not accept the decision given by the arbitration board, the Boot and Shoe Workers' union agree to furnish men to take their places."

He counselled his hearers to study up the matter and if they found that he told the truth, to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. He said that the wage question was a political question; that wages and politics were inseparable; that the pure and simple unions did not know this, and the labor leaders of these organizations saw to it that their members were kept in ignorance."

In conclusion he said that the labor question was not a question of a few cents more a pair of shoes, or an eight hour day, but was a question of the ownership of the tools of production, transportation and distribution, and that, while the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance fought harder than the pure and simple labor union in the shop for better conditions and with much greater success, it also taught its members that their only hope was in the overthrow of the present capitalist system and the inauguration of the socialist republic—where the land and the tools would be owned and operated collectively by the people, and this could only be brought about by voting on election day for the Socialist Labor Party—the political arm of the Socialist movement in America."

## NEWS FROM ...

## THE FIELD OF LABOR.

## THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

The employment of women in industrial pursuits is a question that is discussed with considerable acrimony and acerbity, despite the fact that the presence of women in non-domestic spheres has come to be recognized to a great extent as inevitable.

Not very long ago it was announced that women were rapidly taking the place of men in the Chicago Stock Yards. They work side by side with the remaining men, competing with them in many lines formerly held to be incompatible with women's delicate physique and temperament. It was predicted that in the course of time women would push this invasion so far as to engage in the slaughter of cattle. This condition was strongly denounced as unworthy women's mission and civilization's standard regarding the position of her sex.

Along with this announcement there went another, also emanating from Chicago, in which it was declared that women are rapidly being introduced in cigar factories and the manufacture of cigars, especially in those establishments in which machinery plays a prominent part in the making of the seductive weed. The highly detrimental physiological effects of such work upon women, together with its bad competitive results upon the wages of men, were pointed out. The system of female employment was inveighed against; and trades-unionism, blue-labelism, legislation regulating the employment of women and other remedies, all of which were in use while the system grew, were urged as effective means for combating the evil.

Not long after the preceding announcement was made, the country was startled to hear that out in Minotola, N. J., a firm of glass-bottle manufacturers had installed three or four women glass-blowers in the places of their striking employees, with the announcement that the firm would install more as fast as they could be secured. This bit of news disclosed the fact that even in the arduous trade of glass-bottle blowing women employees were not altogether unknown, though they were comparatively rare. In this as in the preceding cases the employment of women was denounced on esthetic, physiological, competitive and moral grounds, while the usual remedies—trades-unionism, legislation regulating employment of women—were urged.

Now comes the news that women are employed in the tin can factories of the Tin Can Trust. It is declared that 90 per cent. of the women engaged in the tin can factories of Chicago running machines have lost one or more fingers and some of them their entire hands. Many of these women have taken strike's places at \$1. and \$1.25 a day for which \$2. per day was formerly paid. The Tin Can Workers' Union has begun a campaign to secure State law prohibiting female labor on machines in tin can factories.

So it goes all along the line: women entering industry amid opposition and attempted prohibition, and at wages lower than those paid to men. This invasion is defended on the ground that the women must support themselves; while their low wages is attributed to the alleged inequality which is said to exist between men and women. Make the sexes equal and wages will be equal says the upholders of this view.

That this will not remedy the matter is evident. The presence of such a large supply of labor upon the labor market represented by the influx of women must necessarily effect wages, especially those of women, who being the late-comers must underbid their predecessors in order to secure employment.

That trades-unionism and all its appendages will not remedy the matter is also evident, seeing that the evil flourishes in spite of them and side by side with them.

The remedy can only be found in the abolition of the capitalist system, which uses working women, like working men simply as a labor commodity to be exploited, regardless of esthetic, physiological, competitive or moral reasons.

Working men and working women then instead of dividing on the lines of sex to fight one another, should unite on the lines of their working class interests to fight their common enemy, the capitalist system. Only in this way can the economic problem of either and of both sexes be satisfactorily settled between them.

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## "A DRAMATIC SCENE"

## In Two Acts, The Second Act Capping the Climax.

The two following articles are from the "Tribune" of Lawrence, Mass., they need no comment:

I.

"There was a most dramatic scene during the conference Friday between the strike leaders and the officials of the Washington mills. The conference had begun well and both sides had presented their views when Treasurer William M. Wood calmly, forcefully, but impressively remarked that the responsibility of the weavers committee of five was very great inasmuch as the 750 weavers were not given the opportunity of meeting the officials of the corporation direct; that it was important that this small committee should not in any way exaggerate the imaginations or the feelings of those who have not had the opportunity of meeting the management, but should be conservative in their statements and should feel the responsibility of what a representative committee means."

"There was quiet for a while and then to further illu- rate his point, Mr. Wood said pointing to Annie Herzog, the girl who was on the first committee to meet, and who after the adjournment of the German weavers, snatched the gavel and declared the strike, pointing to her in a quiet and dignified way, and yet with dramatic force: 'You, Miss Herzog, perhaps do not realize the untold misery and suffering that you and the others have unnecessarily brought about. I have in mind a case where a mother of several small children died about five weeks ago. That poor mother was wondering what would become of her little children, the oldest of which was not over four years old. The scene around her death bed was very pathetic. The whole family was very poor. After her death her mother and brothers and sisters undertook to make a home for these little ones. They were also very poor, and all worked in the Washington mills. They were thrown out of work, Annie Herzog, by your action. Not having any money or anything to live upon, the little children became a great burden upon them. They could not see how it would be possible to keep them together, and these little children have been parted from each other, as if the grief of parting from their mother was not affliction enough. This is only one instance, and there must be many other cases of suffering that have been brought about by this strike.'

Treasurer Wood's direct accusation made a profound impression as well upon the strikers' committee as upon the mill officials associated with him, because they knew nothing whatever of what the treasurer was about to say. But such cases of hardship and suffering are by no means the only ones brought about as a result of the weavers' strike. Many a family in Lawrence can tell its tale of misery and woe and want on account of this untoward strike of the Washington weavers, and per contra many a home will rejoice this morning when the whistle blows and the bells ring to call to their accustomed labor not only the striking weavers, but the other thousands who have been denied employment and wages during these last few weeks on account of this strike."

II.

"Editor of the Tribune: In yesterday's paper appeared an article describing what is termed 'a dramatic scene' which took place at the conference between the strikers' committee and the officials of the Washington mills. The manner in which it is described and the way Mr. Wood's words are given shows that either Mr. Wood or one of the petty officials present gave the thing to the press, and I believe it was done with the intention of injuring me in the estimation of others and in my efforts to obtain employment elsewhere."

I would like to ask the author of that article why he didn't describe the conference more fully. Why didn't he tell how Mr. Wood offered the weavers cigars, only to find they didn't smoke, though the 'gentlemen' of the board of arbitration showed their respect for working women by pulling cigar smoke in our presence as though we were different animals from those they meet in their 'social circle'? Why didn't he tell of the 'send off' Mr. Wood got when he attempted to 'jolly' us women with nice, sweet words and flatteries?

If I were in Treasurer Wood's place I should be ashamed to speak of people who work in the Washington mills becoming paupers in two weeks, after the mills have run steadily for a year, because it shows that his help is so poorly paid that two weeks' idleness will drive them to starvation, the poorhouse or the orphan asylum. If the gentleman is so kind-hearted as he pretends, why didn't he show his generosity by helping those orphans to keep their home together after they had spent their time making money for him in the mill?

Mr. Wood accuses me, just me, only me, the living part of the weaving machine, with throwing people into starvation and misery who were idle a week or two in summer weather. I would like to ask the kind treasurer how many suffered through his order to shut down the mills in Olneyville, especially the Mantons, where there was no sign of trouble at the time the first strike started in Providence; and that order was given in mid-winter, too. That was intended to frighten his employees, but he has found that those his cruelty made fellow-sufferers with those then on strike have become fellow-fighters, who would risk dying of starvation before giving in."

I wonder how many starved during the many times the Washington has been shut down in the past few years? Perhaps the good gentleman distributed food amongst his employees in those times. Those Washington employees who have any shame left in them must blush to think that they had to go back to work Monday to save themselves from starving or going to the poorhouse. In conclusion I would say to Treasurer

## NEWS FROM ...

## THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

## CAPITALIST AGRICULTURE.

"Way down in bleeding Kansas." The farmers are engaging in some co-operative experiments that are worthy of attention. They show the pressure which capitalism is constantly exerting upon agriculture, making it assimilate more and more the characteristics of manufacture. The probable result will be the concentration and capitalization of agriculture."

These co-operative experiments are in the form of societies organized to escape the control of the elevator trusts. These trusts have been able heretofore to dictate the price of wheat through railroad rebates, storage facilities and crop manipulations. The farmers of Kansas in order to escape this extortionate condition of affairs, have united to erect their own elevators for the handling, storage and sale of their own crops. They have created large central bureaus, which gather statistics relating to each farmer's prospective yield, the prevailing selling price, the amount in storage and make favorable rates with railroads, banks, etc. etc."

The members, of course, are bound by the decisions of the associations to which they belong. This primitive "community of interests" in the regulation and control of output will, most likely, give way in the course of time, to a "community of interests" in agricultural production. The success which is likely to attend this experiment of co-operatively controlling output will point out the wisdom of consolidating farming. Especially is this likely to occur in connection with the competition arising from large farming, in which, judging from frequent reports, there are many large corporations, including railroads, embarking. The likelihood of consolidated farming occurring is no wild dream, as it was precisely such primary organizations as these so-called co-operative societies that evolved in industry into giant trusts."

Even in its present form, this co-operative movement is an indication of capitalist progress. Originally farmer organizations concerned themselves with common purchasing and granger legislation. They sought by combining their purchasing power, to buy cheaply; while through their political parties, they endeavored to curb the impositions of the railroads and the bankers; while exerting their influence to secure the creation of institutions favorable to the technical and educational development of their interests. The latter phase of their activities caused them to espouse greenbackism, the creation of agricultural sub-treasuries, free-silver and the national ownership of railroads; together with experimental stations, agricultural colleges, and farmers' extension courses."

It is true that in the eastern States the co-operative principle has to a limited degree manifested itself in the organization of dairies and creameries; but these have been local and isolated and in no case co-extensive



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In 1896..... 30,564  
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The villains may have strong tones and natural capacity of action, 'tis impossible that true judgment and ingenuity should reside where harmony and honesty have no being.

—SHAFESBURY.

### THE FAKIR'S QUANDARY.

With all the deserved contempt that the Socialist has for the "Labor Leader," it is the Socialist alone who can and does really pity the fellow whenever, as President Mitchell just now, he finds himself tangled in the meshes of his own corruption-breeding ignorance.

The condition of the coal miner was from the start bad. It was a badly paid trade, besides being unhealthy; and periodically it was accompanied with distressful accidents. His toil required with such a pittance that it was impossible for him to recuperate the expenditure of tissue; and the evil being aggravated by the unsanitary conditions under which he worked; moreover, the whole being capped by the thousand and one "caves-in" and "blow-ups" attendant upon the trade, the miner, one would think, started as low as was possible to be. And yet, from bad this condition grew worse; and from worse, still worse. It seems to be the miner's fate to prove that, under the capitalist system of production, there is no limit to the depth that the workingman can be squeezed down to. Among this class the "pure and simple" went to work, and organized "unions." The concerns were built upon the old delusions that constitute the shipyards of the British "union." The workers were told they could resist the encroachments of the employer along the lines of the employer, that is to say, along the lines of capitalism. The "Labor Leader" soon was in full bloom, bundle of ignorance as he was he did not understand the reasons why he could not make good his promises to the men; bundle of corruption, as he was bound to develop into, he took office under the capitalist, and his real mission then became to jolly the men along. But here he ran up against a snag. The capitalist system proceeds along its course; which is to say, that it turns the screws ever tighter upon the men. It goes without saying that the work of the "Labor Leader," or fakir, becomes under such conditions ever more irksome. A situation is finally developed in which the fellow finds himself in a positive quandary. That is the case with Mitchell just now.

Capitalism has been doing its work to perfection. The result is:

First, that the rank and file finds itself in a desperate condition, almost beyond the "jolly" point;

Second, the rank and file, stuffed full by the Mitchells of "pure and simple" nonsense, demands of its officers to be led "to victory."

A rat caught in a trap is not in a worse plight than a fakir confronted by such a dilemma. A long life of dishonesty in their teachings to the men has so completely emasculated the fakir of all character that, even if he had sense to perceive, he lacks manhood to say:

"Boys, we have been traveling along a false road. It leads to a blind alley. Turn back. There is no hope for you while this social system of capitalism lasts. You must organize yourselves so as to overthrow it. You are bound to go down unless the working class owns the land and the tools with which to work. That means freedom, it means happiness. That's a great deal to get. But it is easier to get than slight improvements along the capitalist line. Go back to work. Organize yourselves into the Socialist Labor Party. We can sweep these regions at the next election. We shall then organize into the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. And thus, our economic forces being protected by the guns of labor, we shall between election and election be able to throw up the trenches of economic protection, and on election take a further long step towards deliverance."

But Mitchell cannot if he would, and he would not if he could, hold such language. And there he stands before his

convention, impaled upon the horns of a dilemma of his own constructing.

### THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

A summary of affairs in France, as revealed by the election returns, is that the Socialist Movement has received a set-back. The figures for the class-conscious or bona fide Socialists, as published in these columns, are reassuring, even cheering when it is considered what sort of cabal Socialism had to beat its way through in France during these elections. Nothing short of the annihilation of Socialism was aimed at by the banking and Dreyfus interests who had captured Millerand. That they failed speaks well for the Parti Ouvrier Français and its affiliated bodies. Nevertheless it must be recognized that whatever delay is made in positive, tangible progress by Socialism is in the nature of a set-back; this is so everywhere; it must be especially so in a country of such revolutionary instincts as France, and where the history of the Labor Movement has so magnificent a perspective. The aspect of things thus depicted gives ground for reflections sufficiently grave; but the comments made thereupon from certain sources add gravity to the situation.

Beginning with Hyndman in England, and extending through the continent, even in France, the blame for the set-back is being laid at the door of Millerand. No doubt Millerand is the immediate cause; but who caused Millerand? And there is the rub. Beginning with Hyndman, the people who are now blaming Millerand are the very folks who steered Millerandism into continued life.

Millerandism was THE burning question at the last International Congress, held in Paris. Unfortunately for Socialism, the Congress was controlled by a majority of theoreticians. With the exception of the delegations of the Socialist Labor Party, the Irish Socialist Republican party and the French Parti Ouvrier, besides a few other individual voters, the vote of the Congress went solid for the so-called Kautsky resolution. Apart from other serious defects of the resolution, it was fatal in view of what really was up. It was a dodge that concealed itself in volumes of words. The one thing to be done, the express condemnation of Millerandism, the resolution failed to do. It dodged the issue. Such was a virtual endorsement of Millerand. At the very least it was an expression of doubt as to what opinion should be held in the matter. Anywhere such conduct could not fail to be construed by the Millerand element as favorable. The deed being done in Paris itself, its effect was doubly strong. The Millerandists felt jubilant. The result was their brazen adherence to their former course. The further result was the set-back received by the Socialist Movement in France.

For this dire result none is responsible but the late International Congress at Paris, and none deserves blame more than the collection of Hyndmans, Kautsky's, Adlers, Vandervelds, Plechanoffs, etc., some, like Hyndman, mere stage-strutters, others, like Kautsky and Plechanoff, mere theoreticians, and all of them treating the Socialist Movement like Indians who have found a watch. It is not the least of the grave aspects of the situation in Europe that this guilty element, alone responsible for the pertinacity of Millerandism, should now have the effrontery to fill the air with the cry of "Stop Thief!"

### THE FAMILY! O, THE FAMILY!

The recent double tragedy in the Ford family comes as an avenging fury to unmask the perverse hypocrisy of the politicians, professors and pulpsters who hold up the present social system as a pillar of the sanctity of the home, of the loveliness of the family. But ample as the tragedy would seem to expose the hypocrisy it does not, of and by itself, do full justice to the theme. The murder of a brother and the suicide of the murderer, are horrible enough. And yet there are still greater horrors behind them. In fact they proceed from still deeper lies given to the capitalist system about its family.

As is known the tragedy was the culmination of a family feud. The feud arose wholly out of money. The elder Ford disinherited his son Malcolm—the subsequent murderer and suicide. He disinherited him, not because of any moral defects in Malcolm, but because Malcolm, differently from the rest of his breed, was not of a commercial turn of mind. He revelled in athletics. Finding himself disinherited, and claiming that his brothers and sisters were adhering to the letter of his father's will, notwithstanding, as he claimed, the father had told them he wished to change his will in Malcolm's favor, but was too weak to do it, and enjoined them to give Malcolm his share, Malcolm contested the will. The contest took place in Judge Gaynor's Court. The scene that took place on that occasion is the fit background of the final catastrophe, and is a fitting illustration of the family virtues bred by capitalism. The following is an account of that scene taken from the New York "Times":

After Malcolm Ford's counsel had made

an eloquent plea in his client's behalf Justice Gaynor said that it would not be necessary to deliberate on the case, as he intended to decide it from the bench. Pointing to Malcolm Ford, who was sitting beside his wife, the Justice said:

"Mr. Ford evidently thought he was to get a share of the estate. There must have been some reason for him to have been led to this belief. Something must have been said in the family about it. On the stand he impressed me with his straightforward manner and testimony, and I would feel inclined to find in his favor, but there are no facts to back up his case. If there were facts it would be different, and under the circumstances, notwithstanding that I would like to give a judgment in Malcolm Ford's favor, yet I must decide in favor of the defendant, without costs."

When the court announced its decision Malcolm Ford looked downcast, but his brothers and sisters were jubilant. For a few minutes he sat staring at the bench in a dazed sort of way, while his brothers and sisters swept by him so that their clothes touched his. They did not speak to him.

Need anything else be said? Jubilant brothers, aye, and sisters to sweep exultant by their discomfited brother "so that their clothes touched his," and speak not a word to him!

And the issue was dollars and cents. Only that and nothing more.

### SACRIFICIAL LAMBS.

Madrid, Spain, was the city; the reception hall of the palace, gorgeously ornamented, was the scene; the Queen Regent's formal surrender of her guardianship was the occasion; the time was the 12th instant. Then, and there, and thusly circumstanced, Senor Sagasta, the Prime Minister, rendered his contribution for the guidance of the Movement that is destined to overthrow the social system at a top corner of which he is part of the filigree. Addressing Her Majesty, Sagasta said:

"During these seventeen years the noble Queen has sacrificed herself to the country in the jealous guardianship of the country's glory."

Some who may not be generously enough disposed, might be inclined to carp over the merit of this solid chunk of a hint given to the people by Sagasta. But let the ungenerous carp; the well-intentioned will bestow praise even upon a Sagasta, if a Sagasta deserves it.

Who has not come across the breed of self-immolators on the altars of their country, or their cause? Who has not come across the breed of the self-sacrificers?

There is Roosevelt, who is "sacrificing himself" to the tune of tall salaries and perquisites.

There is Hanan, who is "sacrificing himself" to Harmony in ways that remind one of the Heathen Chinee, whose smile was pensive and bland as he sat to "the game he did not understand."

There are lawyers by the bushel in the Labor Movement, who are "sacrificing themselves" to the Cause of Labor with the leer of the wolf ready for his prey.

There are persons by the wagon-load who pant after martyrdom, in the Cause of the Workingman, with the facial convulsions of a timid mouse scenting its way to the cheese.

There are "Unionmen," who long for nothing better than to be broken on the wheels in behalf of the "Union," and thus "sacrifice themselves" to a good fat job on some "Agitation Committee," or any other \$5 a day little sport like that.

There are literati by the yard, who push the quill, God-ordained, and "sacrifice themselves" in their editorial pursuit, lest the Labor Movement jump off its hinges.

And politicians? Their name is legion. Mounting upward and coming down again, the genus "self-sacrificer" is as prolific as fleas. And yet, however numerous they be, people are frequently taken in with them! Senor Sagasta, as a sagacious statesman, not only sees through false pretences, but also has a way of his own to expose these. In availing himself of the opportunity, offered by the Queen Regent's withdrawal, he surely must have meant to expose by illustrating the fraud from a conspicuous height. And he surely did. To refer to the seventeen fat years, in which the Queen Regent rioted in wealth and vanity, while the nation went through the leanness of bread riots and the disgrace of being stripped of all her remaining colonies;—to refer to those years as years of "sacrifice" was to cast the electric light upon a wide-spread fraud that finds its manifestations in the highest as well as the lowest walks of life. To cast an electric light upon the fraud is to do much towards its uprooting.

Sagasta has done nobly. Let all learn, and look out for the "self-sacrificer."

Marconi is up against commercialism now, and before he gets through it looks as though he would be a sadder and wiser inventor. He has held rather a theatrical place on the world's stage, and nothing that had been done by him at all warranted the extravagant and excessive praise that he received. Other men had been working the same problem—a problem, by the way, that was not original with Marconi, despite popular ideas to the contrary—and the results of those investigations are now being made known. Just at present it looks like a merry war between the rival systems, and Marconi, as the one who has the most prominence is apt to be the one who will get the worst end of it.

## THE "CATHOLIC UNION AND TIMES."

I.

In the city of Buffalo there is published a weekly newspaper called the "Catholic Union and Times." In its issue of May 1st there appears an address entitled "The Evils of Socialism," which was delivered by a non-Catholic and lawyer, Wallace Thayer, before the Buffalo Labor Lyceum. The "Catholic Union and Times" commends this address to its readers as being "in line with the Catholic position on this grave subject, as set forth by Pope Leo, in his great encyclical on Socialism."

Aside from the characteristic aptitude of the "Catholic Union and Times" in turning to its own use a non-Catholic force, which at other times its own church condemns as pernicious to the spread of true doctrine, the publication of the address is interesting and timely. Pretending to be conceived and delivered in a scientific spirit, it is based on ignorance and misrepresentation. As such it is an imposition upon the intelligence of its readers and illustrates to what means the "Catholic Union and Times" will descend in its efforts to throttle Socialism in behalf of Capitalism.

The address points out that the evils of Socialism are two: the destruction of private property and individual liberty. With the first there goes the destruction of the incentive to all progress, "men will not work without reward," etc.; with the second there will come compulsory regulation of conduct, State control, etc., ad nauseum.

The presentation of these two evils are best epitomized in the lecturer's belief of what Socialism is. "I understand it to be the destruction, by one blow, root and branch, of the slow growth extending backward to the infancy of the race, of the system of private property and individual enterprise; the annihilation of the right of the individual to have for his own that which his own brain and hand have made, to carry on what lawful business he pleases, and to exchange his labor and his products freely. I understand that you would substitute for this right of individual business the ownership of all capital and all property and the carrying on of all industry, all manufacture and all trade by the State exclusively."

"I believe your proposed revolution is in violation of the fundamental laws of nature and of our being, is criminally immoral and economically unsound."

The first proposition in this declaration of belief is wrong in every respect. It is not a fact that Socialism seeks to destroy private property at one blow; it seeks to socialize that portion of it known as capital through the evolution of the capitalist system, as will be shown later. Nor is it a fact that private property, as defined by the lecturer, dates from the infancy of the race; private property dates from the inception of civilization: THE BRIEFEST PERIOD IN THE GROWTH OF THE RACE.

Prior to civilization there was the period of barbarism. Prior to barbarism there was savagery. Both of these periods are assumed to have covered 19-20ths of the life of the race. In both barbarism and savagery there was no private property; there was communistic and semi-communistic property, personal, individual property was incidental and scarcely known. Yet there was progress; progress relatively greater, far greater, than was achieved in civilization, and without which civilization—the much vaunted civilization of private property—would have been impossible, just as impossible as the dome of St. Peter's would have been without the rough stone foundation and the support of the marble pillar architecture of which it forms the splendid superstructure.

Let the social student take down his Lewis J. Morgan from his book shelves. Let him turn to page 41 of "Ancient Society" by that world-famed and renowned ethnologist. There he will read that "Savagery was the formative period of the human race. Commencing at zero in knowledge and experience, without art, without articulate speech and without arms, our savage progenitors fought the great battle, first for existence, and for progress, until they secured safety from ferocious animals and permanent subsistence." Is there anywhere an epic more heroic and sublime than that? For two-thirds of the life of the race, Morgan estimates, man, savage man, struggled without the reward of property, to secure safety from beasts and reliable food supplies. "But man, still without property, didn't stop there. Unlike our Catholic and non-Catholic friends of Buffalo, they were not troubled by any fundamental laws of human nature" or anything else. They left that for ecclesiastics who are not savages. They proceeded to develop articulate speech and the bow and arrow. They evolved through three forms of family and organized the gentes, the first form of society worthy of the name.

Proceeding on to barbarism, they signified that period by four events of pre-eminent importance—to use the language of Morgan—viz., the domestication of animals, the discovery of the cereals, the use of stone in architecture, and the invention of the process of smelting ore. This period at its lowest status also produced "the confederacy, based upon gentes, phratries and tribes under government of a council of chiefs which gave a more highly organized state of society than before that had been known." "The village stockade for defense; tribal games; elemental worship, with a vague recognition of the Great Spirit; cannibalism in time of war; and lastly, the art of pottery" also belong to this lower status of barbarism.

The middle status produced "the process of making bronze; flocks and herds of domestic animals; communal houses with walls of adobe, and of dressed stone laid in courses with mortar and sand; cyclopean walls; lake dwellings constructed on piles; the knowledge of native metals, with the use of charcoal and the crucible for melting them; the copper axe and chisel; the shuttle and embryo loom; cultivation by irrigation; canals; paved roads; osier suspension bridges; personal gods, with a priesthood distinguished by a costume, and organized in a hierarchy; human sacrifices;

military democracies of the Aztec type; woven fabrics of cotton and other vegetable fibre in the western hemisphere, and of wool and flax in the eastern; ornamental pottery; the sword of wood, with the edges pointed with flints; polished flint and stone implements; a knowledge of cotton and flax; and the domestic animals." These achievements are stupendous and wonderful; yet seeing that they are done without private property or the commendation of the "Catholic Union and Times," they must be criminally unsound, repugnant to our being, and in violation of the "fundamental laws of human nature," as expounded by Buffalo lawyers.

But there are still the inventions, discoveries and institutions of the Upper Status of Barbarism to be enumerated. These include "the invention of poetry (what! poetry without private property! is it possible!); the ancient mythology in its elaborate forms, with the Olympic divinities; temple architecture; the knowledge of the cereals excepting maize and cultivated plants, with field agriculture; cities encompassed with walls of stone, with battlements, towers and gates; the use of marble in architecture; ship-building with planks and probably the use of nails; the wage and the chariot; metallic plate armor; the copper-pointed spear and the embossed shield; the iron sword, the manufacture of wine, probably; the mechanical powers excepting the screw; the potter's wheel and the hand-mill for grinding grain; woven fabric of linen and woolen from the loom; the iron axe and spade; the iron hatchet and adz; the hammer and the anvil; the bellows and the forge; and the side-hill furnace for smelting iron ore. Along with the above named acquisitions must be included "the monogamous family; military democracies of the heroic age; the latter phase of the organization into gentes, phratries and tribes; the agora or popular assembly, probably; A KNOWLEDGE OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY IN HOUSES AND LANDS, and the advanced form of municipal life in fortified cities."

Thus, at the end of barbarism, and the beginning of civilization the race first begins to have a knowledge of individual property in houses and land. Individual property and individual enterprise in the capitalist sense, are unknown. It still required that stretch of human existence known as Feudalism to develop them.

"The slow growth extending back to the infancy of the race, of the system of private property and individual enterprise" forsooth!

And it is with such mental pabulum as that that the "Catholic Union and Times," through the generosity of a non-Catholic lawyer, seeks to stuff its readers! And such is the historical baldness that the "Catholic Union and Times," pronounces "in line with the Catholic position on this grave subject!"

II.

Socialists are revolutionists. Revolutions may be radical and profound, yet bloodless, and unaccompanied by social upheavals and cataclysm. Such a revolution was the transition from handicraft to steam-manufacture, and from small production to production en masse. The former destroyed medieval industrialism, the latter created modern capitalism. When a socialist speaks of revolution, then he does not mean a violent, premeditated uprising and conflict. He means change, transformation, through evolution. Though he is aware that great social changes and transformations are frequently accompanied by bloodshed he claims that that bloodshed is due to the resistance of the ruling class, who, refusing to evolve must be overthrown, if society would progress. Such bloodshed occurred in our civil war, when the dominating class, the slave owners of the South, sought to impose their out-grown system of slave labor upon the rapidly-growing capitalist system of so-called "free" labor. One had to make way for the other and so the slaveholders fell. The fact that they, too, like our friends the ecclesiastics of Buffalo, denounced the abolition of slavery as an attack upon private property, as rapine-breeding Socialism, counted as naught; social necessity demanded that they go, and go they had to.

The socialist then believes in revolution through evolution. Aware of the tendency of modern institutions toward concentration and consolidation, he consciously labors for that period in the growth of the race when collective ownership of capital shall take the place of capitalist ownership. He consciously antagonizes the capitalist philosophy of progress; offering in its stead that of Socialism; that of collective and not capitalist ownership of capital. He derides all palliatives tending to prolong capitalist ownership, pointing out by actual results their vicious character. Like the physician who would remove the cause of disease instead of tampering with, and profiting through, its symptoms, the socialist aims to remove the cause of social disease, instead of palliating, and profiting from its effects. And as the physician, by this radical treatment secures speedy recovery and perfect health for his patients, so too does the socialist aim to promote and ensure social progress. To accuse him under the circumstances of desiring the destruction of society and to call his intentions criminal is to mistake figment for fact, imagination for science.

The socialist is a revolutionist in principle and an evolutionist in practice.

The socialist, let us repeat, acting in accordance with the tendency toward concentration desires the collective ownership of capital; that part of wealth used in the production of more wealth for capitalist profit and not social use. Socialists are not communists. They do not desire nor do they think it essential or beneficial to society that society should own and control ALL property.

This is made clear in the oft-quoted quotation from Shaffle's "Quintessence of Socialism" that "The Alpha and Omega of Socialism is the transformation of private and competing capitals into a united collective capital." This quotation, made by a man who is not a socialist, is eminently true; though it is not entirely accurate, as it implies an arbitrary plow rather than an evolutionary growth.

Again is the fact that socialists are not communists, who desire the social ownership and control of ALL prop-

erty, made clear in another quotation, not so well known, by another non-socialist; the American professor, Richard T. Ely. He says in his Chautauque lectures "Objections to Socialism," "Socialism, the reader should remember, means simply the socialization of the instruments of production, social control over and management of production, social distribution of the national dividend, and private property in individual income."

Private property, except in the instruments of production and distribution which are social in character and effect, as will be shown later, will be possible under socialism. He who labors will be given an income in proportion, to do with as he chooses. He can spend it in houses, books, libraries, clothes, paintings or what ever he will, SO LONG AS HE DOES NOT USE IT TO ENSLAVE OTHERS. The much-vaunted adage, "each object without investigating, accordingly will be free to select their own soups and wear the most outrageous styles of clothes, if they care to; so that the argument 'I object to the government telling me what soup I shall eat or what clothes I shall wear' falls like a Buddheseik tenement to the ground. He who will not labor will have to go without soup and clothes, unless his friends or relatives care to support him. Socialism has no relief for those who will live without working."

This then is Socialism. Revolutionary in principle, evolutionary in practice, it aims to transform capital into collective property. It is not cataclysmatic; it is not communistic. When, consequently, the "Catholic Union and Times" commends to its readers an address in which the lecturer declares it to be his belief that Socialism is the destruction by one blow, root and branch, of ALL property, it commends a falsehood, not substantiated in any particular by socialist teaching or independent investigation.

And it is with such mental pabulum as that that the "Catholic Union and Times," through the generosity of a non-Catholic lawyer, seeks to stuff its readers. And such is the unane bladderdash which the "Catholic Union and Times" informs its readers is "in line with the Catholic position on this grave subject!"

More anon!

### Political and Economic.

The Richmond, Va., "Leader" publishes this from "a southern exchange":

"Outrages on our defenceless white women will continue. These are not committed by the old-time darkey, but the latter-day negro. Arrests have been promptly made, quick trials obtained, and speedy executions resulted. And in various communities throughout the country the criminals have been promptly lynched. Still these crimes continue. Every woman who has to be exposed to such attack should be furnished with a good pistol. She should use it, and whenever one of these devils attempts to assault she should shoot his life out before he can carry out his purpose."

"Have you a sister, a mother, or a wife? Then see to it that she knows how to use a pistol, and see to it that she always has one whenever alone."

The above is what capitalists look upon as lab abiding, staunch upholders of the institutions of this republic.

"Die Wahrheit," of Milwaukee, Wis., quotes editorially a dispatch which states that the street car workers of San Francisco requested President Holland to allow them to have an 11 hour day instead of a 10 hour day, as the recent strike made it impossible for them to earn enough in 10 hours. "Die Wahrheit" comments upon it as said if true, but easy of belief because of the actions of the local "pure and simple" trades unions. It is said if true, and it is undoubtedly true. The pure and simple unions are built that way. The fakir hold it as a truth that we may yet see the pure and simple going on strike to have their wives and children dragged to the factories.

"Free Society," an Anarchistic paper says:—"According to the 'Appeal to Reason' the Socialists have, by referendum vote, rejected the red flag and adopted the republican red, white, and blue, as the Socialist emblem. This leaves the red flag to the exclusive possession of the Anarchists. It is well." Listen to them. "The Appeal to Reason" taking a vote as to whether Socialism will drag the red flag in the gutter, and the Anarchists coming forward to proclaim their exclusive possession of the flag! "The Appeal," in its pretences is a disgrace to the flag, and it cannot be doubted that the retention of the flag by all Socialists has long been a cause of irritation to it. So, though "The Appeal" does not belong to the Socialist Labor Party, whose symbol the red flag is and shall continue to be, and it has nothing to do with Socialism either theoretically or politically, that representative of the blood-sucking middle class tries to give the impression that the red flag has been deserted. It has not, any more than the truth of Socialism has been deserted, even though "The Appeal" may try its best.

Professor Frederick Starr says:—"The Chinese are better able to conquer the world by migration than any other people. They are physically adequate in ways that other peoples are not. Their power is recognized and feared. It would not be well to rouse the Mongolians in their long sleep." The Mongolian is pretty thoroughly roused. The missionary and the capitalist first roused him to the fighting point, and then roused him to the point where he will soon take his place in line with the members of highly developed nations, and will help make the race for markets more lively and exciting than it now is.

### WOMEN BUTCHERS.

Chicago, May 17.—Women butchers at the stock yards have organized a labor union with a membership of 200 as a start. They are employed as meat trimmers in the packing houses.

Consul General Hanna estimates that \$200,000,000 of American money has been invested in Mexico during the past two years. The American workmen are such a juicy cut that there is a chance for a large export trade in the fruits of its energy, fruits that are stolen from him by his exploiters.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am going to the woods.

UNCLE SAM.—You will certainly feel cooler there than in the city.

B. J.—I don't do it for the sake of coolness, exactly. I propose to stay there even after the cool weather has set in. I want to escape this year's campaign.

U. S.—But you'll be back in time to vote?

B. J.—Not much; that's the very thing I want to escape.

U. S.—And let the thing go by default?

B. J.—There's no default in the case. It is a choice of rotten apples.

U. S.—I certainly don't share that view.

B. J.—Would you vote for the Hanna party of humbug?

U. S.—Indeed I wouldn't. Its programme is partly the dry rot of "protection," partly the false pretences of the gold standard, and the whole doused with expansion gravy. The one and the other have been tried; wages go down in both; in both the workers are thrown out of work; in both pauperism increases for the masses and riotous wealth increases for the idle few. I'll certainly have none of that party.

B. J.—Nor would I. Or would you bestow your ballot upon that sadly stricken "Anti-Imperialist" Democratic party?

U. S.—Most assuredly not. In the first place, this gang is as much after a comfortable seat on the backs of the workers as its Republican rivals. In the second place it is a preposterous crew. It wants the private ownership of the means of production, it wants to keep that up, and yet it is up in rebellion against the results of such private ownership. It wants to uphold the system of private exchange, and yet it wants to "smash the trust."

B. J.—So say I.

U. S.—Between the two, labor is between the devil and the deep sea. I'll none of either.

B. J.—And don't you get tired of hearing the two sets of puddin' heads and rascals making faces of each other?

U. S.—And disgusted, too.

B. J.—That's the reason I am going to the woods.

U. S.—But you have no choice other than these two?

B. J.—None other.

U. S.—What about the Socialist Labor Party?

B. J.—Give me a rest!

U. S.—You shan't have a rest till you explain.

B. J.—Well, I will explain. The Socialist Labor Party is a political party like all others; and the same as the Democratic and Republican Parties, it will become corrupt when it comes into power.

U. S.—Are the Republican and Democratic parties corrupt?

B. J.—Are they not?

U. S.—As far as I can tell they are not.

B. J.—(amazed)—What! ! !

U. S.—They are not. I have never heard of a single instance in which a Republican or a Democratic politician, from Presidents down to the aldermen, has sold out to the working class.

B. J.—Looks puzzled and knocked out.

U. S.—Do you know of any instance to the contrary?

B. J.—I can't say I do.

U. S.—Consequently they are not corrupt. They are put there by the capitalist class and they remain true as steel to the capitalist class.

B. J.—Coming to think of it, that's so. Even though they quarrel among themselves, and even amidst their bitterest wrangles, just as soon as a labor issue is up, they form one solid body against the workingman.

U. S.—Once more, therefore, I repeat, they are not corrupt. As you premises fall through, so must your conclusions. The Socialist Labor Party cannot become corrupt. As the representatives



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. on the subject of the economic organization of labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. T. & L. A. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. T. & L. A. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. T. & L. A. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

XXXII.

I.—The attitude of the Socialist Labor Party on the economic field is one that should be judged from actual conditions that take place in the labor movement of which the S. T. & L. A. is a part (not a whole), and not from imaginary conditions, as some taking part in the debate declare. Say they, the trusts will eventually smash the unions; but when? Not indications, but actual conditions, disprove it. Does not the steel, glass, beer, railway, and too numerous to mention trusts, as soon as the workers show a disposition to become rebellious, through the agency of the labor leaders, stifle their demands, or perhaps grant a fractional concession? It is no new thing for the pure and simple labor leaders to advise the workers when on strike, to go back to work, though the strike was being successfully carried on, telling them to get back at the boss they should vote the Democratic ticket at the next election, because the boss was a Republican, and vice versa, has been done just as the case might be. The claim is also made by opponents to the S. T. & L. A. that the pure and simple union grows rapidly while the S. T. & L. A. does not. It seems to me that his question is one of activity. While the workers may have but little faith in the usefulness of the pure and simple union, yet if these same unions had been taught sound economics and politics, their growth would be many times greater than they now are, for the confidence that would have been instilled into the workers' minds, because of the fact that their struggles are carried on for their material welfare, would cause them to look upon the unions as necessary, and not as many workers look upon them now, as merely a means to stick to a job; and if there are no union jobs, then they want no union.

A prominent labor leader once told me that we progress as fast as those behind us make us; and this fellow used to be termed a Socialist; that is to say, even if they know what is right, they will not teach others. The pure and simple union, with its leaders, the labor fakirs, is the best Socialist agitation-smasher in existence to-day. One has only to have experience in that kind of an organization to be convinced of it. As the workers are always ready to have something new, the labor fakir supplies that something now. When election comes around this Republican or that Democrat is a fine fellow they are told; he stands for the workingmen; he is ready if elected to introduce an anti-child labor law, female employment regulation law, eight-hour law, and has always got some law that "interests the workingmen" to present. He not only catches their ear but their support, and it matters not what fate this law has met upon which he got their support in the last election, he has a new law, scheme, or perhaps candidate who stands "flat-footedly for the workingmen" at the next election, and thus draws them back into the shambles of capitalism right along.

The only way to smash the influence of the labor fakir is to organize S. T. & L. A. organizations in opposition, exactly the same as the S. T. & L. A. is doing on the political field, in opposition to capitalist, reform, and freak Socialist parties. Consequently, the S. T. & L. A. should continue as it now does, be opposed to capitalist form of organization on the economic as well as on the political field, and by so doing purify the labor movement, so that our goal, the economic emancipation of the working class can be the quicker reached.

II.—The present attitude of the Socialist Labor Party is one of hostility towards the pure and simple union. It is the result of the experiences met with in the labor movement. The shameless betrayal of the workers, the corruption and fraud practised on them in the thousands of instances that have taken and now take place, could leave no other course open to an honest and sincere organization standing for the material interests of the working class than to fight these misnomers to a finish.

III.—The recognition that pure and simple unions are nothing else than a capitalist organization, that finds a brotherhood (?) between capital and labor; the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. should be one of hostility, to knock out the delusion from the workers' minds, that no brotherhood exists between exploiter and exploited, and to educate them that their interests dictate the inauguration of the Socialist Republic.

IV.—The labor movement, or in other words the movement of the laborers, has before the organization of the S. T. & L. A. consisted solely of economic organizations, brought about by the experiences within the economic organizations, together with growth of power and influence of capitalist combinations in the

political field, which was used to increase their economic power, gave a practical demonstration of what independent political action could accomplish, if this was used in the same manner as was done by their opponents the capitalist class.

It also showed the workers the need of keeping away from any organizations pretending to fight for labor's interests, that had a capitalistic relationship; these were the experiences that led to a line being drawn; this, the class struggle line, was recognized by the S. T. & L. A. It was in keeping with this line that its attitude had to be drawn against all organizations that blurred the class struggle.

You who want Socialism, and want it badly, had better take a hand in the fight to clear the movement of the laborers of this fakir brigade, or you will have the same results as the farmer who tried to raise a crop of wheat in a field of stumps. He would have succeeded had he taken pains to clear the field from stumps; likewise shall we succeed in the labor movement when the field is cleared of the fakir brigade. This brigade does not work at any of their respective trades, hence their time is not occupied with hard work and its accompanying results. They have consequently ample time to scheme and make capital out of every attempt of the workers (organized or unorganized), to better their condition or resist reductions; thus get them in line for their misanthropy, if they are not already there. It is in this way that the rebellious attempts of the working class are stifled and kept in line with capitalist politics.

V.—The connection between the S. T. & L. A. and the S. T. & L. A. strengthens the Socialist movement. Some correspondents say the members of the S. T. & L. A. do not learn Socialism; perhaps they did not join and aid in teaching them, which is their duty. One thing is certain, that the discussion brought about by the organization of the S. T. & L. A. has been the means of teaching more concrete Socialism than possibly could have been done in three times the length of time of the Alliance's existence. It is the means of drawing the class struggle line closer, making it the easier to distinguish the freak, fraud or fakir in the economic as well as in the political field.

Socialist principles must dominate in the labor movement. No opposition can be tolerated to these principles. To permit a part of the labor movement to be dominated by capitalist principles weakens the Socialist movement. The arguments of its opponents to the S. T. & L. A. are somewhat contradictory. It says the trust will smash the union, but others say that the pure and simple union grows rapidly, in spite of the trusts growing in number and power. Socialism will not come without the activity of those who want it; neither will the labor movement be dominated by Socialist principles without the activity of those who are in the movement for Socialism. It is time and energy wasted to build in one part of the movement which can be torn to pieces in another part of it. Has it not been the experience that the fakir brigade knocked out that which the S. T. & L. A. organized? Is it not a fact that the pure and simple unions have closed the mouths of many S. T. & L. A. comrades by means of throwing them out of work if they did not do as told? In this way the pure and simple unions have weakened the Socialist movement. The Alliance's existence strengthens it. Hasten the day it is supreme on the economic field and the Socialist Republic is in sight.

Chicago, May 1. Chas. A. Baustian.

XXXIII.

I have watched with great interest the discussion that has been going on in THE PEOPLE, and hereby contribute my mite for the benefit of our noble cause, hoping to hear from other parts of Canada, on such a vital question.

FIRST—The S. T. & L. A. should hold that an economic organization is just as necessary as a political organization. The capitalist class realizes this, when they put every effort forward, and with the aid of the labor fakir, capture the old trade unions movement for their own economic interests. I cannot see that the S. T. & L. A. in power to-morrow, could do anything without a class-conscious economic organization, such as the S. T. & L. A. Our attitude to the economic organization of labor should be open and above board, no crawling on our bellies to win votes, but straight talk to win men.

SECOND—Our present attitude is one of hostility and quite correct it could not be otherwise. I know from past experience, that we have never gained anything, nor will we gain anything by hating from within. The great bulk of the rank and file of pure and simple unions, know that their misleaders, sell them to the old political parties, but keep quiet on account of their jobs. Even some of our own members, who are members of the pure and simple unions, try to cover their would-be kangaroo tricks, by making excuses for the labor fakir, as one of our fellows did in Vancouver, and another one, holding a pure and simple office. I notice also these members do not take such an active part in the work, as members who do not belong to pure and simple unions. This is Vancouver's experience anyhow.

THIRD—Our attitude should be war to the knife with organized scabbardry. For a great many of the rank and file know we are right, and are waiting for the S. T. & L. A. to get numerically strong, which the S. T. & L. A. can accomplish by organizing the millions of unorganized wage workers, and thereby drawing out the honest ones of pure and simple unions.

FOURTH—Yes, the S. T. & L. A. being a political organization of the wage workers, needs an economic organization, such as the S. T. & L. A. from the transitional period, from Capitalism to Socialism, the S. T. & L. A. alone would be impotent, we need the S. T. & L. A. to show up the fakirs, and to point out the fact that we have an economic organization that will wage war against the masses in the shop, factory and mill, and will follow this up with voting for the S. T. & L. A. We have been asked in the past for our economic organization, we can point to our S. T. & L. A. with pride.

FIFTH—The connection of the S. T.

& L. A. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthens the S. T. & L. A. by showing the fakirs we mean business, and are after the rank and file of unorganized and organized, to weld them into an economic organization free from labor fakirs and politicians, who are bleeding them to death. Six years have been wasted, we are told, with the S. T. & L. A.; if wasting time means organizing 12,000 wage-workers into an economic organization like the S. T. & L. A. all I can say is let us have some more waste of time by all means. What did the S. T. & L. A. ever gain for the years spent in boring from within, previous to the S. T. & L. A. being organized? We were the losers by it, we were compelled to look on and see our prominent workers wasting their valuable time in accepting offices in the pure and simple unions, and that under the direct supervision of the contemptible labor fakir. After a while many became fakirs themselves, and many more came into our business meetings, finding fault and actually covering up the actions of these fakirs only to finally find themselves on the outside, and thereby finding them out in their true colors. What have the kangaroos gained from boring from within? In San Francisco their vote fell off heavily, and that afterlicking the boots of the labor fakirs. In Seattle we saw Titus, his pure and simple running S. T. & L. A. mate, Oldham, manager of the Carpenters' Union of Seattle. The trade and labor council of Seattle refused to endorse Titus, or the S. T. & L. A. since they have had to fire Oldham out. What has Mamie Hayes gained in Cleveland, O., for her crawling? What have they gained anywhere? Nothing but contempt from pure and simple workers. What do the "intellectuals" know of workingmen? Have they had the practical experience? There are some of course, who see clearly, that the economic organization is as necessary as the political for the emancipation of the wage workers. Let us work and wait, and keep the S. T. & L. A. to the front controlled by the S. T. & L. A., and victory will crown our great efforts in the near future. Those who will not wait, let them get out. We are not looking for votes, nor are we in a hurry to get a paid job even in the S. T. & L. A.

Stand firm Comrades, and the day is ours.

W. P. EVANS.

Vancouver, B. C.

## The Fight in Augusta, Ga.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—By this mail, I post you parts of two issues of the "Daily Tribune," containing matter, I think of interest.

Also, herein enclosed find manuscript reply to the published attack upon THE PEOPLE, which laid in the "Tribune" office three days, when I called to see about it, it was flatly refused and its columns closed to a fair deal, and that too after the editor-in-chief of the "Tribune" had come personally to my home to borrow the WEEKLY PEOPLE for a day, with permission to publish the Fall River letters. He was never solicited to publish it by any one.

He publishes a bitter attack upon THE PEOPLE, then closes his columns to a defensive reply. Yet this same editor last year attempted to organize the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, would have been a member of Section Augusta, Socialist Labor Party, but for his idleness, he being a member of the state executive committee of the populist party.

The next man of importance on the "trouble" staff, who is business manager, reporter, job printer etc., was at one time a member of Section Augusta, S. L. P., but I think when he saw into the steady, unwavering no fusion tactics of the Party, in fact, saw that it could not be exploited for the use and benefit of the "trouble" man, he got out.

In regard to the strike, look-out here from what I can learn to-night it is weakening. The commissaries have closed for several days now, it is supposed for the want of funds. I learn to-night that Mr. Hibbert left to-day. I was told that he said funds were not coming fast enough, and that he was going to work at the other end of the line, we can guess at the rest. I am anxious that the people here should find out the exact truth, in regard to the Fall River letter.

Augusta, Ga., May 5. G. C. WILLIAMS.

(Enclosure.)

Augusta, Ga., May 7, 1902.

Editor Daily Tribune: I notice in your issue of this date an article under the caption of "A black eye to the people" in which you in same article speak of the WEEKLY PEOPLE as the organ of the Social Democrats. Please allow me to correct you. It, with the DAILY PEOPLE is the national organ of the Socialist Labor Party. A clear cut middle of the road party of no fusion, no compromise tactics.

A patient, plodding party, willing to work and wait, knowing that it is the only tactics which will win in the end. We believe there are good and true Socialists in the Social Democrat Party, but their tactics are wrong.

They already, like the populist party have wrecked on the rocks of fusion. All the "get there quick fellows" fail. But allow me to reply to, "Often 139," a gentleman who hides his name. Says "I am a socialist and in sympathy with the Main Aim of that paper, but with its methods not at all." He doesn't make himself clear as to his use of the word method in the place, but I take it to mean its method of telling the truth, for the statement of the situation at Fall River as communicated to the WEEKLY PEOPLE and copied as news matter into your columns is positively true notwithstanding the fact that I am told that Mr. Hibbert said that that matter happened a year ago. Mr. Hibbert knows better, knows that it happened the 13 January last just as that paper states and that every word of it is true, and we defy fair judgment. The gentleman who hides his name is evidently so blinded by prejudice, engendered by pure and simple trades unionism that he knows but very little about the aims of Socialism and

nothing of its honest, open, truthful tactics, and when you see a matter or condition published in the paper, you can safely wager that the evidence is at hand to back it. It has already been jumped on through the court several times but has always come out winner even with capitalist public opinion against it oft times aided by misguided men like your man who hides his name whom it is trying to help.

Now for the difference between the aims of simple unionism and Socialism. You union people are all right as far as you go but you don't go far. You beg and plead, then try to force matters with a puny strike or boycott, for just a little crumb more of the wealth you produce.

Socialism doesn't propose to beg for anything. It wants for you who labor to produce wealth, all that you produce. You no doubt ask how are we going to get it? would answer, by using the right policy and tactics.

You union people say in your constitution that politics shall not be discussed. We Socialists say, we don't want to discuss any other question.

You union people use the strike and boycott which we know by the past and looking into the future, can never win. Life is too short to fool away like that. We propose to rise up. Stand steady as a brave regiment in battle, who all snoot in the same direction and use the American ballot as a class conscious power, all in the same direction, and capture as fast as possible all legislation, the fountain head of the power controlling these matters you are fighting with strikes and I want to say, for I shall not hide my name, to those who think that I in my puny way, am fighting unionism, not so, I want more unionism and better unionism. A unionism that will be effective in bringing real peace and prosperity to the homes of the workers, bring it by applying the christian principles of honesty, truth and justice to our whole economic system.

I do not doubt that Mr. Hibbert is conscientious and is doing a good work in his line, but it seems a pity that so much energy and executive ability should be wasted, for wasted it is, even if he gets you this ten per cent. raise you will soon be robbed some other way and it will all have to be done over again in a short time.

If a doctor attend a sick man, he aims to remove the cause of sickness from the man's body. If he gives an opiate, he only palliates the disease and pain, hushes it for a time, but when the effect of the opiate is done the pain returns, the disease is in the body still.

Our body politic is sick, very sick just now it seems, your strike with a ten per cent. victory is the opiate. Simple Unionism is the foolish doctor applying it, the disease is still in our social body, the same old pain will return.

Who knows the source of funds in this strike. Isn't it possible that it is not a fight between capital and labor at all, but between the two wings of the capitalist party. If so and the southern association should be burst. Capitalists like the joint snake crawl back together and organize together north and south in a grand trust then where would you be. No brother, we must remove the cause. Stop the opiate, get in the middle of the road, with the American ballot take your own, beg for nothing.

Respectfully,

G. C. WILLIAMS.

Various That's Valuable From Chicago and Vicinity.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Among the many reasons that I have heard advanced by this pure and simple union, as to why workingmen should join their organizations is the fact that in Milwaukee a man in going to a sporting house would find that the women would look at his hat or clothing "before she would be his" or command for a price" to find out if her carried the "union" card and label if he did not she would show him the door. Now ye gods and pure and simple do you ever? has it got down to that, that these fakirs like this man Dunn of the Horseshoers of Chicago has got to "Horganize" the poor prostitutes and then use her wiles to get more graft? I heard that among a lot of other trash at the Graug Crossing Turn Hall this, the 4th day of May, of our Lord 1902. During the speech-making the audience was warned as to a "Bro." F. A. Jackson, of the U. B. R. E., and W. A. McCormack who are here trying to horganize the car workers and railroad men the warning was issued by the International Car Workers Union who conducted this meeting. After asking a question and making a few remarks during which I was stopped while explaining the use of the ballot and the class struggle I was asked to leave the Hall.

Well, comrades, this meeting is one of the many the A. F. of H. has held out here of late, and while they are not getting a large lot of numbers, they are getting some. But the spirit of discontent is in the air, as I can testify myself, for I am now out of a job the mattress makers have gone out thinking that the Pullman Co. would give them more money. Well, not favoring a strike where the men are not class-conscious, and knowing that capitalism does not use sentiment to-day in dealing with wage slaves, but force, I went with the majority. To make a long story short, the men of the big shop are now at work, and the men of the Calumet shop are not. But in their places the Co. have put about 10 or 12 boys who get one dollar a day, during the time we were out some of the fellows got enough names for an assembly, and they had Pete Naylor of the mattress makers out here. He very wisely told the men to keep the good work of organization up, and to go and see the "manager every week," and ask for more pay, etc. Well, anyone who knows factory life knows how foolish we would be to follow that advice. I immediately got after him, and he said he as "not there to talk politics." Well, the "Yun" was not so formed. Neither was the blacksmith after Comrade Paymigt got after General Secretary Slocum who was out here to horganize them.

I went to the shop to get my pay check last Thursday, and the general time keeper made it out, but instead of turning it over to me as the law requires, he said, come over to the bank and get it. Well when I got there the renting department had a receipt for \$3 for rent which I owe them. I refused to accept my money that way. I demanded all I had coming and asked about the law which says that I get the check and in turn pay it back to the rent collector who goes along with the paymaster. "We are accustomed to doing this business this way" was the answer. Well, I said that the law says that you must pay once a week, you do not comply with that law, neither do you in this case, and I am going to make you the I can.

The next day I went to see a lawyer in the Unity Building, a friend of mine, named George J. McIntyre. He advised me to present a written demand for my wages on the highest official I could find, and also on my manager, Jas. Wares of the Calumet shops, who I can say is the man of all others here who is forcing along the discontent. He has been known to say: "Well, if I can get this done a little cheaper, don't you see what a feather in my cap it will be?" He is a good slave master. I served the written demand on Mr. Drau, assistant Vice Pres. Wickers, then went to the shops but the chief clerk, accountant and general time keeper, were waiting for me as it were and the general time keeper asked me to go to the bank and get the check, but the Secretary Bryant had it down town to the general counsel's office and I could not get it. Although I was requested to wait until the next train, and if he was not on it I was to go back to the shops and they would give me a duplicate as I saw I had them, "going." I waited and then went to get the duplicate, which I now have in my pocket and which I have shown to some of the other wage slaves so that they will go and do likewise. In this institution here, the officials are anxious to speak of "law and order," command power enough to get the regular army on demand.

I also want to say to the comrades that I am an S. L. P. man and will never forget but I will, I hope, live to see the time when we can as working men and women produce all wealth say to the Pullmans, Lowdens, Fields and Pierpont Morgans: "Here you are not needed to go to work, you cannot live on us any longer." And that time will come when we organize under the Banner of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. Speed the day.

RICHARD J. WELSCH.

Chicago, Ill., May 10.

## A Syracuse Rat Punched.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Once more one of Labor Fakir J. M. Lynch's scabby crew got against the Buzz Saw of the S. L. P. This time it was President John C. Daily, of Typographical Union No. 55, this city, who is making a barroom canvass for Lynch, who aspires to be president of the great American Federation of Labor. Mr. President Daily lit into Boney Wright's scabbard, all dressed up, feeling swell, a choker collar, and a clean pair of cuffs on. He stepped up to the bar, ordered a whiskey, being somewhat thirsty, ordered two more, then turning around to those who were present, he for fifteen minutes told the crowd all the good qualities of his friend Lynch. He then spat fire at Sammy Gompers. If Sammy could have heard him he would have found out that there is a conspiracy going on among the fakirs in the A. F. of L. to turn him down within two years. He called Sam everything but a gentleman.

After he thus relieved himself, in looking over the crowd his eyes fell on two hood carriers at the other end of the bar. They were in their working clothes, and one of them wore an Arm and Hammer button on his coat. "Ah," said he, swelling up like a toad, "here is my meat. I will make that hood carrier a laughing stock for this crowd, and you bet he will not wear another S. L. P. button." So the "Rat" walked over, grabbed him by the coat collar and said: "What kind of a button is that you have on your coat?" The Hammer and Tongs? Comrade Farrar promptly answered, "No, sir."

"Oh," said the "Rat," "you have one of those dirty Socialist buttons on." The comrade told him to let go of his coat. The "Rat" pulled him around so that the crowd could laugh. Farrar again asked to be released, but the "Rat" paid no heed, but continued to pull him around the barroom to humiliate him, "for," said the "Rat," "you belong to the Corregan and Crimmins gang, and ought to be in New York with them, because you are all a pack of no goods." At this point Farrar let one of those sledge hammer blows go and caught the "Rat" just over the left eye, which landed the "Rat" in a heap on the other side of the room. And he squealed like a yellow chr. The Arm and Hammer had left its impression, as the eye was swelled shut, besides it was painted with a rich blue, something for his friends to look at and admire for the next two weeks. And if it was humiliation he was looking after, there is no doubt but he will get his.

Joe and his companion left the place and walked east on Water street, when they were interrupted by the bartender who came shouting after them. At this point they had reached the rear entrance of the City Hall; three policemen stood in the door, and at the instigation of the bartender, the cop rounded Joe up and took him in. Joe tried to make them let him go, as they had not seen the fight and they had no warrant. But it was no good; they took him in while the bartender went to get the blue-eyed "Rat" and make the complaint.

He appeared and preferred charges, and went away. So Joe sent for his friends to come and bail him out until Monday morning. Joe was bailed out and went home. This morning the case was called. Joe responded with counsel. But Daily the "Rat," had crawled into his hole, and could not be found. So the Judge adjourned the case until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The police were sent out to find the "gentleman with the dark blue eye," also the saloon keeper. At 2 the case was called, and all hands were present. It did look now as if we were going to have a good fight. Joe was raised, and "Rat" Daily appeared, with a beautiful eye. The court as well as all present were smiling and commenting on its beauty. The "Rat" was hurt, for he admitted that he pulled the defendant around the barroom by the coat, but was sorry, and he would like to drop the

whole thing, as HE had enough. The police were very anxious to have the case dismissed, for Joe would come back at them for arresting him without a warrant. The Judge discharged the prisoner at once, and told the "Rat" that he ought to get punched for going in a saloon. The fakirs must not monkey with the hand wagon unless they expect to take in the circus. Daily was a stranger to Joe when they met.

JAMES TRAINOR.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 12.

## Spreading the Light.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Sunday, May 4th, the S. D. P., stronghold, Newport, Ky., was invaded by three S. L. P. men from Louisville, and for three and a half hours the Buzz Saw was kept in motion. Comrades Geiser and Kaucher, of Cincinnati, made all preparations for the meeting, and promptly at 2:30 o'clock Organizer Geiser, of Section Cincinnati, called the meeting to order, stating that the Louisville delegation had come for the purpose of effecting a reorganization of the defunct Section Newport. The crowd, though not large, was very attentive from start to finish, and the S. D. P.'s were very much in evidence, being represented by the "best and youngest" elements of their organization, some coming from Cincinnati and Covington.

Comrade Arnold started the ball a-rolling by speaking of modern Socialism, and winding up by giving the reasons for his desertion of the freak S. D. P. and his final joining of the S. L. P.

Comrade Doyle followed with a twenty-minute broadside into the labor fakir, showing this gentry's treachery, and closing with a comparison of old pure and simple, and modern Alliance methods of warfare.

Comrade Schmutz closed with a half hour speech, in which he paid his respects to the "alte Genossen," reviewing the Kangaroo conspiracy, the Party's Alliance policy, and finally the desertion of the class struggle by the S. D. P. Kangaroo forces by their endorsement of the Kautsky resolution, and their "pro-Millerand" attitude.

At the close of his remarks five S. D. P.'s were on their feet at once, clamoring for recognition. The first to get the floor was very bitter over the Louisville men's invasion of Newport, claiming that instead of "teaching Socialism," these men were engaged in personalities, and that not one of them had "even said anything about Socialism." Comrade Schmutz here asked for the floor, and asked the audience present if the first speaker, Arnold, had not fully and concisely dwelt on Socialism in general. The crowd (the most of the S. D. P.'s included) were fair enough to say that this was TRUE—score 1 for the Buzz Saw.

The next S. D. P. wanted to know why we "waste" our time on the "labor fakir," he knew there were fakirs, lots of them, but why not leave them in peace and go ahead and "teach Socialism." Comrade Doyle laid the questioner, out minding this misled man of his youth and inexperience, and showed him how it was simply impossible to leave the "fakir" alone, without becoming his silent partner in treachery and double-dealing.

Then another S. D. P. wanted to know the numerical strength of the S. T. & L. A., as he could prove thereby that the Alliance men scabbard it on the S. L. P. Comrade Doyle laid the questioner out by stating that the rank and file were not obligated to vote the S. T. & L. A. were so obligated if they voted or were politically active at all.

The next S. D. P. declared that he was a "borer from within," and that his union, the Queen City Lodge of Machinists, devoted an hour or more at every meeting for Socialist discussion. Two men in the crowd got up, stated that they also belonged to the same lodge, but HAD NEVER HEARD SOCIALISM EVEN MENTIONED, but only such discussions as municipal ownership of gas and waterworks, taxation, and other harmful and misleading talk.

Thus the questions and answers came thick and fast until the chairman announced that, it being 6 o'clock, the meeting would close.

Comrade Schmutz closed the speaking by stating that in a few weeks the Louisville delegation would be in Newport again, and would continue to come until a good strong Section was organized, even if the same would have to be formed out of S. D. P. converts. To their credit it must be said the S. D. P.'s were fair in their conduct and their questions, and what interest the five questioners took in the S. L. P. men can best be seen by the fact that they remained for nearly an hour plugging them with questions regarding the outlook of our movement in general, but more particular our reluctance on far of fakirs of all descriptions. Two old members were again brought in line, and two others expressed their willingness to be with us after the next meeting.

Thus a start is made, and several more meetings like that will have the honest opponents thinking, and the fakirs on the run.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE, Louisville, Ky., May 10.

A Dialogue, Short and Sweet.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The following is a sample of the dialogues carried on in the slave-pens of London, Ont.:

First Wage-Slave.—What party are you going to vote for this election?

Second Wage-Slave (who, by the way, is a reader of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE).—I'll vote for the Party to which I belong.

First W.-S.—What Party is that?

Second W.-S.—Why the workingmen's Party, of course.

First W.-S.—They all claim to be workingmen's parties.

Second W.-S.—I mean the only bona fide workingmen's Party, the Socialist Labor Party.

First W.-S. (beginning to prophesy).—Ough! You'll throw away your vote; that Party will not elect its candidate.

Second W.-S.—Better to throw the knife away than give it to our enemies and let them cut our throats with it.

First W.-S. (becoming angry).—I'd rather see the devil elected to power than the Socialist Labor Party.

Second W.-S. (as cool as a cucumber).

—You don't need to elect him; he's already in power, as the existing conditions prove, and the Socialist Labor Party is out to take that power away and hand it over to the Working Class.

ONE OF THE FLEECEDE.

London, Ont., May 14.

## LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

E. W. G. BINGHAM, UTAH.—Mill-rat's work in four saloons has been an upholder of capitalist influence at the strikes in Chaion and Martiniue he stood by the murderous conduct of the troops.

C. J. NEW HAVEN, CT.—We knew you were a decent fellow and would not dodge. Having admitted that the "Volkszeitung" was a capitalist political ads, that John C. Smith, Social Democrat, ran on the Social Democratic and the regular Democratic ticket, and that Taber, Social Democrat, accepted the endorsement of the Democratic party, answer the next batch.



## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA**—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY**—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held Friday, May 16, at 2-6 New Reade street. Absent and excused, J. Hammer, without excuse, A. Klein. The financial report for the week ending May 3 showed receipts, \$38.80; expenditures, \$22.43.

A letter of resignation was received from Vladimir Signori, a member of the "Il Proletario" managing committee. No reason was given for withdrawing from the committee, and the Secretary reported that he had written asking for a statement, setting forth the reasons for the resignation. Approved, and matter laid over until next meeting, when it is expected an answer will have been received. It was also decided to secure, for the next meeting, of the N. E. C., the translation of an article in "Il Proletario," of May 10, entitled "Per l'organizzazione del Partito." Sections Erie, Pa., and Los Angeles, Cal., inquired about a pamphlet received from Lincoln, Neb., wanting to know whether such matter should not go through the Labor News Co. Action deferred until next meeting.

A letter was read from Dublin, Ireland, bearing upon the coming of a speaker of the L. S. R. P. to tour the United States. Resolved to instruct the Secretary to communicate definite terms and also to state that the tour is to begin at the middle of September.

A lengthy communication was received from Section Phoenix, Ariz., bearing upon the status of a member suspended by Section Phoenix several years ago. It was resolved to transmit all the documents to the Texas State Executive Committee.

Further communications were received from Pittsburgh, Pa., relative to a leaflet that is to be written on the "Party of the Many Names"; from L. Saul, about editorial work; from the DAILY PEOPLE; from J. Pierce in regard to the change of management; from Newark, N. J., relative to an Italian branch there; from Leadville, Colo., and Yonkers, N. Y., bearing upon circulars recently issued by the N. E. C.

John J. Kinnally, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

## MASSACHUSETTS STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held May 11th at 1105 Tremont street, Boston.

C. F. Walker in the chair.

## ROLL CALL.

Nine present, member from Cambridge, and one from Lynn, absent.

## MINUTES.

Minutes from previous regular meeting approved as read.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

From Secretary of Vermont S. E. C. requesting that a speaker be sent to that state, if one can be secured in Mass. or a nearby State. Action. A report of the recording secretary's action, relative to above request, it was moved that the same be endorsed and Comrade Jones was elected to assist the recording secretary in making further efforts to comply with the request.

From A. E. Safford, of Maryland, applying for membership-at-large. Action. Application accepted.

Medway on receipt of pamphlets sent by the S. E. C.

M. T. Berry on inability to go to Vermont to speak.

Holyoke, \$3.25 for campaign leaflets, also explaining matters relative to Paris, D. P. and Auxiliary stamps. Action. That the statement of Section on loss of Auxiliary stamps be accepted and indebtedness cancelled, and that loss of Paris and D. P. stamps be referred to the N. E. C.

From Charles Gibson, of Lynn, appealing to S. E. C. on action of the Section suspending him. Action referred to the Grievance Committee.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS.

On De Leons lecture. Action reports postponed until next meeting of the S. E. C. Committee on leaflets relative to the late Teamsters' strike in Boston. The same being read. On motion it was decided to have the articles published in THE PEOPLE and also have 50,000 copies printed in leaflets from the New York Labor News Company. Recording secretary in meantime to communicate with the Sections of the State relative to the distribution of the same.

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Relative to the alleged shortage of three votes in favor of the Haverhill Resolution from Boston, Section W. A. Branch 18. On motion the secretary was instructed to make exact copies of communication with vote enclosed, and send same to Section Boston.

## NEW BUSINESS.

On motion Andrew Cluarnstrom was elected to fill vacancy in Grievance Committee, caused by resignation of T. M. Birwell from the S. E. C.

On motion the recording secretary was instructed to supply members-at-large with leaflets and pamphlets. The leaflets for free distribution, and the pamphlets to be sold and returns on the same made to this committee.

The communication from O'Fethelly in cancelling and other matters were left to the recording secretary to answer according to instructions of the S. E. C.

Financial secretary makes report of receipts and expenditures since last meeting as follows:

## RECEIPTS.

Malden \$1.20 for dues; \$1.25 for literature.

Everett \$4.00 for auxiliary.

Holyoke \$3.25 for literature.

Salem \$2.40 for dues.

Somerville \$1.20 for dues.

A. E. Safford \$1.00 for dues.

## EXPENDITURES.

Supplies for recording secretary \$1.00.

22 Villa avenue, Edwin S. Mayo, Everett, Recording Secretary.

## CONNECTICUT STATE CONVENTION.

The Connecticut State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be held at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street, Hartford, May 30, 1902.

Let each section send a full delegation. Let each section furnish candidates for a full State ticket and let each section send a complete report of its work since the last convention.

The Convention will assemble at 9 A. M. sharp. Those desiring lodgings should notify the committee at once so that arrangements can be completed.

Connecticut State Committee.

Jas. J. Manee, Secretary.

## OHIO S. L. P. STATE CONVENTION.

The Ohio State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be held at Cleveland, Friday, May 30.

Delegates and visiting comrades are requested to notify the chairman of the Reception Committee, Comrade Robert Zillmer, 40 Bowley street, at what time and on what train they will arrive.

The headquarters of the Reception Committee will be at the office of the "Cleveland Volksfreund," and "Socialistische Arbeiterzeitung," 239 St. Clair street, corner Ontario street, second floor.

We recommend Hotel Vance, corner Superior and Spring streets, to comrades who wish hotel accommodations.

The convention will be called to order at 9 A. M. in Sloss Hall, (German Am. Bank Building) 356 Ontario street, top floor.

P. C. Christiansen, Secretary.

Cleveland, O., May 1, 1902.

## TO S. L. P. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Comrades—The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, of Pennsylvania, will be called to order on Decoration Day, Friday, May 30, 1902, 10 a. m., at Macabee Temple, Nos. 1305 and 1307 State street, Erie, Pa.

Arrangements have been made with the railroad company whereby the fare for the round trip from Pittsburgh will be \$5.50.

There will be two kinds of tickets. Ticket No. 1 is a special Decoration Day excursion ticket, which is good to return on only until Saturday, May 31, on train leaving Erie at 4:50 p. m.

Ticket No. 2 is a combination ticket, on which not less than ten people must return by the same train. This ticket is good to return on at any date that may be agreed upon by those who will concede to use it.

The use of ticket No. 2 will allow those who wish to visit Buffalo and Niagara Falls. The fare from Erie to Buffalo is \$1 for the round trip by rail, and \$1.25 by boat. A number of delegates and Party members have concluded to take their wives with them, and it is very important that all delegates and Party members who intend to attend the convention, or wish to visit Niagara Falls, advise me NOT LATER THAN SUNDAY, MAY 25, what kind of a ticket they wish to travel on—ticket No. 1 or No. 2, and also if they wish me to arrange for any one besides themselves. This will also permit me to make the necessary arrangements for lodging, both at Erie and Buffalo.

The mileage fund will provide for the greater part of the fare of the delegates from Section:

There will be a special car attached to this train for the exclusive use of our Party.

All delegates and members going to Erie by way of Pittsburgh, will meet at S. L. P. headquarters, 510 Wythe avenue, Thursday evening, May 29, and will go from there to the headquarters to the P. & E. railroad depot, taking the train which leaves that depot at 11:30 p. m.

Wm. J. Eberle, Organizer.

## OHIO CONVENTIONS.

Section Cleveland, O. S. L. P. will hold county and congressional conventions of Cuyahoga county and the 20th and 21st Congressional Districts, respectively, on Sunday, June 1, 1902 in Cleveland Section hall, 356 Ontario street, German American Bank Building, top floor. The purpose of the convention is to nominate candidates and to devise plans for an aggressive campaign. All workmen and sympathizers are invited to attend.

John D. Goerke, Organizer.

## MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Michigan State Convention of the S. L. P. to nominate candidates for State offices will be held on July 5, in Detroit. Further information will be given later.

## SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENN.

The date of the next regular meeting of the County Committee of Section Allegheny County S. L. P., falling on June 1, 1902, when a good many of the delegates will be away from the city attending the Pennsylvania State Convention of the S. L. P., has induced the County Executive Committee to instruct me to call a meeting of the County Committee for the last Sunday of this month, May 25, 10:30 a. m. sharp, to take the place of the regular meeting, which was to be held on June 1, 1902.

The meeting will be of more than ordinary importance on account of the necessity of taking action upon several matters which will not brook delay, such as the report of the Boat Excursion Committee, election of officers for the ensuing term, and instruction of delegates to the State Convention.

The Grievance Committee also expects to report at this meeting.

It is to be hoped that each and every Branch will see to it that it is represented at this meeting by all their delegates, and it would be well for all the Branch organizers to immediately notify the Branch delegates.

Wm. J. Eberle, Organizer.

## MEETINGS IN THE 22d CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

East St. Louis, May 24th.

Belleville, May 25th.

Edwardsville, May 31st.

Freeburg, June 1st.

Speakers—Philip Veal, candidate for Trustee of the State University, and William W. Cox, candidate for Congress.

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY CONVENTION.

Comrades:

Per order of the County Committee, convention to nominate candidates for the county, as well as for all the judicial, congressional, senatorial, and legislative districts in Allegheny County, for the election which takes place on November 4, 1902, are hereby called upon to take place at the County Headquarters, 510 Wythe avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Saturday, June 7, 8 p. m. sharp.

Please have the organizer of your Branch notify every member accordingly, and make every effort to induce every member to attend and to bring their membership cards with them.

Wm. J. Eberle, Organizer.

## SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901).

Previously acknowledged, \$5707.40

Collection per J. R. Fraser, Dayton, O., 25

Section Gloversville, N. Y., 3.00

Aug. Schade, Phoenix, Ariz., 5.00

23d A. D. City—John J. Murphy, \$3.00; John Plamond, \$5.00, 8.00

Permeranz, N. Y. City, 20.00

John D. Stegeman, Brooklyn, N. Y., 10.00

A. Weinstock, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., 1.00

Section Medford, Mass., David Morse, 25c; Leon Grenman, 25c; Andy Seitz, 25c; Geo. Anderson, 50c; Theo. Moller, 25c, 1.50

Section St. Paul, Minn., \$10; Geo. F. Spettel, \$5, 15.00

F. C. Baker, Stoneham, Mass., .95

Total, \$5772.10

Edward Dittich, Cashier.

## AGITATION IN MILWAUKEE WIS.

An agitation meeting will be held Saturday, May 31st, 8 P. M., at Schreiber's Hall, corner of Fourth and Sherman.

Lecture in German by Chas. Minkley. Subject, "The Trust." After the lecture free discussion.

The Organizer.

## GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

Meeting held Saturday, May 10, 1902, at the Daily People Building, chairman, Joseph Klein; vice-chairman, Robert Mains.

A letter from the N. E. C. was received and filed.

Two circular letters were received from the DAILY PEOPLE management, and filed.

One new delegate was seated.

Report of the City Executive Committee was adopted.

The treasurer of the August 11, 1901, excursion reported:

Receipts, \$1,312.77

Expenses, 950.90

Balance, \$361.87

The resignation of Patrick Murphy was received and accepted.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

D. A. 15 S. T. & L. A.

McConnell in the Chair, Danielson, Vice-Chairman.

Comrades A. Weller and A. Schenke of the newly organized Pop Bottlers local 357 were obligated and seated.

Communications received from Belle Vernon, (2) Buena Vista, New York Labor News Co., (2) Braeburn, (2) Olneyville, R. L., (4) G. E. B., (3) West Newton, (2) Pittsburgh, (2).

On motion Comrade Geo. A. Brown was instructed to again write to Comrade W. L. Brower for Comrade Green's address.

On motion the delegates of Local 375 were then given the floor. They reported that in the Acme Pop Bottling establishment the men worked 14 hours a day. As soon as the proprietors found out that they intended to organize into a trade union they commenced to fire them individually whereupon the men walked out in a body and now ask the district to endorse their action.

The whole situation was thoroughly discussed and the action of Local 375 in coming out on strike and presenting the following scale was endorsed: Ten hours to constitute a day's work. The bottlers to receive \$15 a week, tank chargers \$12, bottle washers \$9, drivers \$12.

A mass meeting has been arranged for the Pop Bottlers to be held on Friday, May 16th. Comrades Schulberg and Macco Cooper will address the meeting.

The District sent \$18 collected by the various locals of the striking weavers; collection lists have also been issued.

The resignation of Comrade John Desmond from the Grievance Committee was accepted and Comrade Albert Danielson was elected in his place.

The report of the Grievance Committee was then heard. On a motion Comrade Geo. A. Brown was found guilty of slander and was suspended for the period of one year.

D. M. Sacher, Recording Secretary.

## EVERETT, MASS.

Section Everett, S. L. P., is in new headquarters, the Socialist Labor Party hall, G. A. B. building, School street.

Section Everett will continue to hold lectures every Wednesday evening until further notice. Comrades and sympathizers are cordially invited.

## EGG CANDLERS WIN.

The strike of the egg-candlers, L. A. 340, S. T. & L. A., against Goldstein, was brought to a successful close by a victory for the men. They struck against the 16 and 18 hours' work to which they were subjected. The settlement establishes the 10-hour day.

The strike started last year at about this time. Goldstein obtained injunctions against the men for speaking and also against S. L. P. speakers for addressing the meetings of the strikers. The injunctions were fought and had all to be vacated.

## CLEVELAND, OHIO LECTURES.

Sunday afternoons, 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, German American Bank Building.

May 25—"Socialism and the Working Class" by John Kircher.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., was held on Thursday evening, May 8th, with the following members present:

Green, Harris, Frizelle and Brower.

Communications:—One from Comrade Anthony McDonald of L. A. 206, enclosing names of a number of weavers of Skowegan, Me., who wish to form a local of the S. T. & L. A., and requesting Secretary Brower to communicate with the Secretary of the temporary organization and give them all particulars about applying for charter, etc.

Secretary Brower reported that he had at once written to the secretary and gave the necessary information, but had not received any reply up to date.

One from Comrade John Tully, of Paterson, N. J., requesting that a speaker be sent to the meeting of the striking Dry Workers of that city, on May 3rd. The Dryers are going to form a permanent organization and wish to affiliate with some national body, and good speaker of the S. T. & L. A. should be sent to Paterson.

Secretary Brower reported that he had sent Comrade Corrigan to Paterson on Saturday morning, May 3rd, and Corrigan reported back that there had been from 600 to 700 men present at the meeting but no definite action was taken. They will hold another meeting, and wish to have an Italian speaker, as most of the men are Italians.

Action: Secretary instructed to see if Comrade Serrati can go to Paterson.

One from W. H. Thomas, secretary of L. A. 121, Buena Vista, Pa., enclosing charter application for Miners Local of Braeburn, Pa. Also stating that there is a strike on in the Allegheny valley at the present time, and the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburgh District are running it. But the men at the mine where Comrade Mink (who had requested D. A. 15 to send some one to organize the Braeburn Miners) was employed, did not want to be organized into the U. M. W. and still wanted to obtain the scale rates. Comrade Mink was instrumental in having the men make the demand, which was granted, but the employer would not sign the scale and at once discharged Comrade Mink. The men would not return to work until Comrade Mink is reinstated and the scale signed.

One from Comrade Eberle, dated May 3rd, states that he had just received word from Braeburn that the strike is settled. The scale was signed and all the men were back at work. Comrade Mink had got his job back, the strike only lasting half a day. The signed scale of wages is in possession of Comrade Eberle.

One from D. A. 15 with charter application for Pop Bottlers of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Another from D. A. 15 stating that the said district will send Comrade Jordan out in a short time on an organizing-tour of the coal districts.

Received and filed.

One from Comrade J. W. Ryan, of Lynn, Mass., inquiring if it was true that the Boot and Shoe Workers Union had granted the label to the Wichert & Gardner Shoe Factory of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary stated he had made inquiries and found that Wichert & Gardner had applied for the label, and the B. & S. W. Union had sent on a representative to investigate, and he attended the meeting of the strikers who are all members of the Independent Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, and told them that the B. & S. W. would not interfere while the strike was on. But it is understood that the application of the firm will be considered after the strike is settled.

One from Geo. A. Brown, of D. A. 15, asking for the address of Francis J. Green, member of the General Executive Board, so that there will be no further delay in the comrade receiving letters sent to him.

Action: Secretary instructed to inform Comrade Brown that Francis J. Green lives at 947 1/2 West Side Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Comrade Green requested the secretary to also inquire if any of the letters which were sent had been returned to the senders; if they bore a return address the sender should have received them back again.

One from Comrade J. A. Anthony, of Los Angeles, Cal., forwarding \$2.50 for the organizer fund, and giving an account of the movement in the West. Received and filed.

Two from Comrade Corrigan giving reports of his work. Received and filed.

Communications were also received from Plymouth, Mo. Cambridge, and Fall River, Mass.; Jersey City, Hoboken, and Elizabeth, N. J.; Blytheville, Texas, Allegheny, Pa.; San Antonio, Texas, Syracuse, Schenectady, Troy, Brooklyn, and N. Y. City, N. Y., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

Charters were granted to:

Pop Bottlers, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miners, Braeburn, Pa.

W. L. Brower, General Secretary.

## W. S. &amp; D. B. F. CONVENTION.

Twenty-six delegates to the convention of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund met yesterday to canvass the vote cast for officers. The result showed that there is a healthy revolt against the overbearing and corrupt clique that has been in office. The measure of the revolt can be taken by the vote cast for secretary. Last year, for instance, Stahl got over 5,000 votes; this year he was elected, not by a majority, but by a slim plurality of 175 votes. His vote was 3,589; Meyer had 3,405, and Erben, 1,154.

Other officers elected were: Chairman Flaeschel with 3,548 votes; his competitor, Schmid, polled 2,434. Treasurer, Sacher, 4,305; his competitor, Zimmermann, 2,014. Recording secretary, Senoert, 3,717; his competitor, Schrek, 2,285. For trustees: G. Faulhaber, 3,297; H. Wallstrom, 2,876; H. Haupt, 2,836; Oscar Lenz, 2,751; J. B. Gross, 2,556. Gross is of the out and out anti-Stahl clique. For Board of Control were returned elected: Emil Freund, August Friedrichs, Matthey Fuert, Alvin Schoenfeld, William Draelm, E. M. Remm, August Froelich, H. Weiss and Charles Bauer. Friedrich, Weiss and Bauer are of the out-and-out anti-Stahl clique.

## DIRECTORY OF . . .

TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

## SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The

County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

## NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

meets every third Saturday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

## NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. &amp; L. A.

meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

## SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P.

meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

## S. T. &amp; L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn.

meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

## SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P.

Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

## SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2,

meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 433 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

## SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th

Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.